

# MEDICINA CURIOSA:

OR,

*A Variety of new Communications in Physick, Chirurgery, and Anatomy, from the Ingenious of many Parts of Europe, and some other Parts of the World.*

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October 23. 1684.

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*An Extract of the chief Cures contain'd in a Book call'd, A Rational Practice of Chirurgery, set forth this Year, in the Latine Tongue, by John Muys, Dr. of Physick at Leyden, in 12°. The Book consists of forty Observations distributed into four Decads.*

**T**HE Author of this Book having been educated from his Infancy by a Father skillful in Physick and Chirurgery, and having frequently observ'd the dangerous Errors into which Physicians and Chirurgeons fall in Practise, being seduc'd by a useless Theory and false Foundations, proposes here to give us a rational Practise of Chirurgery according to the unshaken Principles of a solid (he means a *Cartesian*) Philosophy. And whereas many in their Writings relate for the most part unusual and very rare Cases, which are almost of no use in Physick, and often omit many necessary Circumstances ; he tells us, that the Observations he here gives us, were made by himself on the Diseas'd, he being circumspectly attent even to the least Circumstances, and that the Cases he relates are such as daily occur, and therefore may greatly conduce in Practise; in order to which  
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also he endeavours, all obscure Terms being avoided, to explicate the Phænomena as clearly as may be. He often in Diseases blames that which is viscus, and Acids; because the viscus Humour causing Obstructions by its Toughness, and Acids coagulating the Blood, both hinder the Circulation of the Blood and Humours; in the due carrying on of which, Health chiefly consists. The chief Observations are as follows.

Obs. 1. Dec. 1.

*The Cure of an Inflammation of the Eyes, caus'd by a Toad-Stool.*

A Boy, twelve Years of Age, playing with another Boy, receiv'd the Smoak of a Toad-stool, or Puff, in his Eye, whereupon within two hours time, his Eye-lids so swell'd, that he could not open his Eyes, and his Eyes, and the inner Part of his Eye-lids lookt all as red as tho they were cover'd with a red Cloth, and there was a great Pain; the Boy neglected Remedies for two Daies, and in the mean while, the Symptoms increas'd, and there was a continual flowing forth of a sharp Humour. Our Author being call'd on the third Day, distill'd into his Eyes some Drops of an Eye Medicine warm'd, which was made of *white Vitriol*, and other things mixt with proper Waters, and apply'd on the Eye, a Plaister made of *Galbanum*, *Gum Ammoniacum*, *Sagapenum*, *Litharge*, &c. and spread on a Linnen Cloth; he repeated these things twice a day, and ordered the Boy to be kept in a dark Room, and so he fully recover'd within a Fortnight.

Obs. 3. Dec. 1.

*A Gangrene Cur'd.*

A Woman, sixty years of Age, on a sudden broke forth in the Back, Brest, and left Arm, with many little Blisters, which pain'd her much, and contain'd a clear Water: tho in the mean while, eating well enough, and finding no inconvenience inwardly, she forbore Remedies for two Daies, at which time, the Author being call'd, he



open'd the Bladders, and found the Skin and Flesh under it, black, and affected with a Gangrene; being satisfied, that this proceeded from an acid and corrosive Humour, he made a liquour to wash it, of *Spirit of Wine*, to which he added, *Litharge*, *Crabs Eyes*, *Spirit of Scurvy-grass*, *Chalk*, and other things resisting the acid, and he applyed that Liquor on it, often in a Day, with a Linnen Cloth folded four double, mean while, the Patient took every two hours two spoonfuls of the following mixture for allaying the acid, to the end, that part of it passing to the part affected by the Arteries, might assist the outward Remedies. Take *Bawm-Water* three Ounces, *Treacle-Water*, the *Water of Life of Math*: of each an ounce: *Sugar of Pearl* three drams, *white Coral* prepar'd a dram, *Crabs Eyes* prepar'd a dram and half, *Bezoardick Mineral* a scruple and a half, *Spirit of Harts-horn* twenty drops, *volatile oily Salt* twenty five drops, make a mixture. The foregoing Fomentation making no great Progress in a daies time, he scarified the Parts affected, and wash'd them with *Unguentum Ægyptiacum*, mixt with *Spirit of Wine*: moreover, he anointed the edges of the Parts affected with *Oil of Bricks*, or of *Philosophers*, and at length put on a Cataplasm of *Rue*, *Wormwood*, *wild Dittany*, the *Root of Galingal*, *Calamus Aromaticus*, the *flower of Lupines*, *Hydromel*, and other things allaying the acid. By these Remedies us'd a few daies, a good Pus began to be engendred, and the parts affected with the Gangrene were separated; and then he apply'd *common Turpentine* mixt with *Unguentum basilicon*, and the *Yolk of an Egg*, and so all the Ulcers which were very hollow, in a short time were filled with Flesh, and then he apply'd *dry Lint* to them, and in a short while raised an Eschar by that alone, for that imbib'd all the Pus, which would otherwise prove corrosive, and wholly clos'd the Mouths of the tender Vessels.



Obs. 5. Dec. 1.

*The Cure of an Erysipelas, or an inflam'd swelling of the Leg.*

A Man, forty years of Age, began to be ill of a Fever, which vanishing again about twelve hours after the seizure, he then began to complain of a pain and a redness of his Leg. The Author perfectly cur'd this Distemper within two daies, only by a Liqueur to allay the acid; with which he wash'd the part, it consisting of *Spirit of Wine, Camphire, Litharge, Chalk, Sal. Prunella, &c.*

Obs. 6. Dec. 1.

*Varicous Ulcers in the Leg cur'd.*

An unmarried Woman, forty years of Age, having us'd for a great many years an ill Diet, and among the rest, pleasing her self with viscous substances, Vinegar, and other acid things, and in the Summer time often putting her Feet into cold Water, had been troubled with a *Varix* (that is, a swelling of a Vein with melancholy and corrupt Blood) of the left Leg, for fifteen years, reaching from the bottom of the Foot to the Knee, and with two deep, filthy, and paining Ulcers about the inward ancle of the same Leg, they being in a manner alway full of a sharp and thin Matter, and often having an Erysipelas or inflam'd Swellings attending them. Many Physicians and Chirurgeons having attempted the Cure in vain, at length the Author proceeded thus toward a Cure; first, opening the *Varix* with a Lancet, he drew thence some ounces of the stagnating, acid, and blackish Blood; then, to correct the Mass of Blood, which was imbued with an acid ferment, he ordered a good *Diet*, forbidding all viscous and acid things, and gave daily a Powder to qualifie the Acid, consisting of a scruple of *Crabs Eyes*, and the same quantity of *white Coral*. Lastly, to qualifie and take away the acid Ferment in the Ulcers, and gently to depress the Lips of them, so as to make them even with their Bottom, (which he did, both that no Humour should gather in them



them, and to help to restore the Circulation of the Blood and Humours, and to facilitate the Generation of an Eschar) he gathered together some meet Medicines for qualifying the Acid, and made a little Cake of them, pretty hard and thick, and a little greater than the Ulcers, so that it should cover a small Portion of their Lips, and laid it on the Ulcers, and press'd it on strongly by a close Ligature, and left it so for twelve Hours; at which time he found the Ulcers wholly plain, free from all Filth, and looking with a pleasant Redness, and paining little or nothing at all; and so within a few days there was seen the beginning of an Eschar, which within five Weeks wholly clos'd both Ulcers: every Year thenceforward he open'd once the said Varix, and drew thence a Pound of Blood, and so hindred these Ulcers from breaking forth ever after. While he was curing the Ulcers, he laid on the Erysipelas a Linnen-cloth four-double, imbued with a mixture made of the *Water of Elder Flowers*, *Spirit of Wine*, *Camphire*, and *Sugar of Saturn*, for qualifying the offending Acid, which being allay'd, all the Symptoms of the Erysipelas ceas'd.

Obs. 7. Dec. 1.

*A Wound in the Eye cur'd.*

A Gentleman, twenty nine Years of Age, who followed the Wars, receiv'd a Hail shot, discharg'd from an Harquebuze, in that part of his left Eye which is betwixt the Iris and the Apple, so that the Shot had penetrated into the Eye, and a good deal of a watery Humour had presently flow'd from the Wound made. He sent for our Author three days after, who found the Hole of the Wound stop'd with a certain fibrous and whitish Matter; the Iris with the wounded Apple look'd very black and blue, and the rest of the wounded Eye was mighty red and swollen, and there was a burning and a flowing forth of sharp Tears: a continual Pain attended it, which remitted when the Diseas'd lean'd his Head backward, the Shot then re-  
 posing



posing on the bony Orbit of the Eye, but return'd again when he lean'd forward: the Sight of the wounded Eye was wholly taken away, and the right Eye, tho' untouch'd, was very red and pained him. A certain Chirurgeon had apply'd some improper things to it for three days. The Author declaring the Sight of the wounded Eye past Recovery, proceeded as follows, in order to cure the Wound, and to secure the other Eye: the things which he thought fit to be done were these; *viz.* to restore the Circulation of the Blood and Humours, and to keep off the Air, and to qualifie the Acid. First therefore he distill'd some Drops of the following Eye-medicine warm into each Eye twice a day to qualifie the Acid. *Take Water of Eyebright and Celandine of each two ounces, of Hysop an ounce, Crabs Eyes prepar'd, Coral prepar'd, of each a dram, the white Troches of Rhasis two scruples and a half, Sugar of Saturn a scruple and a half, Tutty prepar'd two Scruples. Make an Eye Medicine.* Then he laid on them two Bags boyl'd in French Wine, which consisted of *Fænugreek, Hysop, Lavender Flowers*, and other things full of a volatile Salt, and afterward in the Places of these Bags he apply'd Plaisters abounding in a store of Salt, such as is found in *Gum Ammoniacum, Sagapenum, &c.* And lastly, he so bound up both Eyes, that both should continue unmov'd, and kept him in a warm and darken'd Room; and so the right Eye recovered in a short time its former Sight and state of Vigour, but the left Eye could not be heal'd under four Months, the Patient committing some Disorders. During the Cure, the Author alway avoided the use of cold things, because they stop the Tubes and very narrow Pores of the Eyes: and for this Reason he rejected also pinguous Substances; in regard, with their little Branches, they root themselves so deeply and obstinately in the narrow Pores of the Eyes, that you can expell them again but with extream Difficulty.



Obs. 8. Dec. 1.

*The Cure of a Tumour suppurated, and of a Bone cariated, or eaten with Rottenness.*

A Girl, ten Years of Age, being seis'd with a burning Fever, felt a Pain, and by and by a Swelling in the Shoulder, which was of the same Colour with the Skin, and pretty hard. The Author judging the Fault in this Case to be in certain viscous Particles obstructing, and acid ones irritating, he thought nothing more proper than opening things and Qualifiers of the Acid, wherefore he laid on the Humour the *sticktick Plaister of Paracelsus*, and left it there for some days; but instead of the Acid being qualified, and the viscous Particles so attenuated as partly to be restor'd to Circulation, and partly to evaporate through the Pores of the Skin, as he hoped, the Tumour suppurated, and from being hard became soft; wherefore, opening it, a great deal of Pus flow'd forth, and he found the Bone under it cariated, or eaten with a Rottenness; and now knowing that the Bone must be cur'd first, and that Acids and pinguous Substances are very hurtful to the Bones, he sprinkled *Powder of Euphorbium* on the cariated Bone, which contains much of a very sharp volatile Salt, and so in a short time all the Caries was voided by degrees from the Ulcer in the form of an impalpable Powder. The Smartness of Euphorbium is not acid but saline. To help the outward Medicaments by others inwardly taken, during the Use of the Euphorbium, he gave the sick Person a *Decoction of China, Sarza*, and other things containing much *volatile salt*. If the Caries had not yielded to these things he would have applied a burning hot Iron. The Caries of the Bone being removed, the rest of the Ulcer was fill'd in a short time with Flesh, by the sole use of *common Turpentine laid to it with the Yolk of an Egg*, and an Eschar was rais'd by laying dry Lint on it, which imbibes the Pus; which, being left in an Ulcer, does not a little hinder the Generation of an Eschar.

Obs.



Obs. 9. Dec. 1.

*A Fracture of the Shin-bone cur'd.*

A Man, thirty years of Age, leaping from a Cart, got an oblique Fracture in the middle of his Shin-bone, and there was an unevenness of the Leg from the bones standing out, a crackling of them as they grated against each other, a Pain, and a Weakness in moving it. The Author being call'd, presently set the broken Bones, and then thought his chief Business was to restore the hindred Circulation of the Blood and Humours, which must needs stagnate here and there; and therefore to qualifie the offending Acid, he wash'd the part affected with Spirit of Wine, in which somewhat of Gum Ammoniacum was dissolv'd; and for the same end, he laid on a Plaister made of *Diapalma, Bole, Spirit of Wine, and Oyl of Camomile*, and then he put Ligatures, and other fit things, for keeping the set Bones in their Places, and he renew'd these things by Intervals, and so the Patient walk'd again within six Weeks: he ordered the Leg of the Diseas'd alway to lye stretch'd out, and took care that the Heel of the Foot should rest on a little Bolster, in the midst of which a hole was made, for otherwise it might happen, that a gangreen might seise the Heel, because the Vessels and Tubes of the Parts are greatly compress'd by long lodging. Some, in a Fracture of the Shin-bone, commend viscous things, which he rejects as hurtful, because they encrease Obstructions in an unexercis'd Body, which on the contrary ought rather to be diminish'd.

Obs. 10. Dec. 1.

*A Dislocation of the Shoulder cur'd.*

A Man, thirty Years of Age, falling out of a Cart, had a Dislocation in his left Shoulder, so that the Head of the Bone being fall'n below its Place, caus'd a Protuberancy there; while, on the contrary, in the upper part there was found an unusual Cavity: The Diseas'd complain'd of a great Pain, and could not move his hand forward



to his Fore-head, nor backward to his Neck. The Author being call'd, set the dislocated Bone, and presently the motion return'd, and the Pain greatly remitted. The Bone being set, he endeavour'd to dissolve the stagnating Humours by Qualifiers of the Acid, and to restore their Circulation; wherefore he wash'd the Part affected with *Spirit of Wine*, in which *Gum Ammoniacum* was dissolv'd, and laid thereon a Plaister made of *Diapalma*, *Bole*, *Spirit of Wine*, and *Oyl of Camomile*, and then a Ball of roll'd Linnen being put under the Arm-pit, he made a fit Ligature, and so the Diseas'd in a short time recovered. Some, when the bone is set, recommend Astringents, but our Author says, Astringents then increase Obstructions, which ought rather to be remov'd.

Obs. 1. Dec. 2.

*The Puncture of a Nerve cur'd.*

A Man, twenty four Years of Age, being about a Chirurgical Operation, hurt the Fore-finger of the left hand, about the middle Joynt, with the Point of a Knife; at first there was no great Pain, but the next Morning it was mighty intense, and besides, his whole Finger was seiz'd with a redness, a burning, and a swelling, and the Skin being pale and without sense, was separated in the Places near the Wound. The Author concluding it to be a Nerve hurt, and not without danger, pour'd into the Wound *Oyl of Turpentine*, and that pretty hot, that so its Particles, being put in a greater Motion, might penetrate more readily and deeper, and might work the more powerfully for qualifying the offensive Acid; he laid also on it *the stick Plaster of Paracelsus*, which also qualifies the Acid; and at last with a double linnen Cloth he apply'd on the whole Finger, and also the hand a Lotion consisting of *Spirit of Wine*, *Elder Water*, *Camphire*, and *Sal Prunella*: and these things being iterated twice a day, and the Skin now separated from the Flesh under it by a Pair of Scissars, the Young-man was soon made sound.



found. But mean while it is to be noted, that our Author was very industrious in keeping off the ambient Air, which contains an Acid, it coagulating Milk and Blood let out. The Pain is much less in a Nerve wholly cut off, than in that which is only prick'd, or otherwise lightly hurt; because when a Nerve is wholly cut off, one Extremity is withdrawn into this part, and the other into that part, and they are hidden by the Flesh, that neither the acid Humour sticking in the Wound, nor the ambient Air, can come to the Nerve.

Obs. 2. Dec. 2.

*A Pain of the Head cur'd.*

A man, forty two Years of Age, was tormented with a most cruel Pain of the Head, and that only about the Temple of one side, where it continued fix'd. Our Author conceiv'd the cause of this Pain to be an acido-corrosive Humour there lying hid pretty deep, and stagnating by reason of a very obstinate Obstruction: he put therefore to the Part affected the *Powder of Cantharides made into a blistering Plaister with his own Spittle*, about the Evening, and left it there all night; coming the day following, he saw a mighty Bladder produc'd by the Cantharides, and understood the Pain to be wholly remov'd from the Diseas'd; tho he does not think the Pain to be removed by reason of the Bladder, and the Water flowing from it when open, but for that the volatile Salt of the Cantharides, coming to the acido-corrosive Humour, qualified it and cut it, and remov'd the Obstruction: And to confirm this Notion, he cites *Riverius*, who in his third Century, *Observ. 16.* says, that a Vesicatory wholly drove away the Pain left by the Sting of a Bee, within a Quarter of an Hour, no Bladders being rais'd, by reason of the little Stay. In this Observation he censures *Willis* and *Sylvius* for mixing Vinegar and Acids in Vesicatories; and says, that as often as he has mix'd Vinegar with Cantharides, they have not wrought in a whole days time,



the volatile Salt of the Cantharides being enervated by the Vinegar, in which their chief Vertue consists.

Obs. 3. Dec. 2.

*The Cure of the shrinking of a Tendon after the Fracture of the Shoulder-bone.*

A Man, twenty two Years of Age, could not stretch forth his Arm, which continued bowed and stiff after a Fracture of the Bone of the Shoulder being cur'd. The remote Cause of this Evil was the Carelessness of the Surgeon, who left the Arm bowed for five or six Weeks, whereas he ought to have stretch'd it forth divers times, every time that he bound up the Fracture, which ought to be well minded in Practise: and here for want of it the *Musculus Biceps*, which moves the Elbow, became shrunk, the Humours which issue from the Arteries, and which before circulated freely, fixing themselves there; wherefore, to expell the Particles which stop'd the Pores, the Author us'd a Fomentation of Wine, in which Herbs, and other things consisting of much volatile Salt, were boyl'd; and afterward he apply'd the *Emplastrum de ranis cum mercurio*; and after that he had continued this for some days, he ordered the Diseas'd divers times to carry a Weight in his Hand, and in a short while he recover'd his former Health.

Obs. 4. Dec. 2.

*Concerning a Vein being open'd.*

A Man, thirty six Years of Age, commanded a Vein to be open'd in the bending of his Arm; on the day following some ounces of a lymphid Humour flowed from the little Wound of the Vein, and for some days the same flowing still held, and in the mean while the Arm neither pain'd, nor look'd red. The Author conceiv'd this to proceed from some lymphatick Vessel being cut over the Vein, and qualified the offending Acid about the lymphatick Vessel with Oyl of Turpentine infus'd warm, and so made the Aperture grow together, and stop'd the lymphid



lympid Humour. Moreover, he knew a young Surgeon, who, in opening the middle Vein, prick'd the Tendon under it, whence followed a Pain and a Redness; and those being cur'd, there was so great a Contraction of the Tendon of the *Musculus Biceps*, that the Person could not stretch forth her Arm in a long time: this Evil was cur'd as in the foregoing Observation; and the Pain and Redness which often accompany the pricking of a Tendon have the same Cause and Cure as mention'd in the Puncture of a Nerve. As to what some Surgeons say, That when they will empty a thick Blood they make a large Orifice in a Vein, and when they will empty a thin Blood, they make it small; he thinks it imports little: for since the gross Particles of the Blood are able to circulate compleatly enough mix'd with the subtle, through the capillary Arteries and Veins, he thinks no Aperture can be made so little with a Lancet, but the gross Blood will pass forth with the subtle. Many will have the cephalick Vein to be open'd rather than the Middle or the Liver Vein, but the Author thinks it not so proper, having often found, that the former easily recedes from its proper Place, and so, while it is endeavour'd to be lanc'd, effluents the Wound. He has often observ'd in fat Persons, that a Vein, presently after a Ligature is made, rises full enough, and is manifest to the Eye, but that the same, unless presently open'd, vanishes again, the Blood easily pressing down the yielding Fat, that so, notwithstanding the Ligature, it freely rises over the Vein again. Many times some Lividness is found remaining after the opening of a Vein, which often proceeds from the ill use of Vinegar, in which the linnen Rag, which is laid on the Orifice, is dip'd; for the Blood is coagulated by the Acid, and gets a livid and blackish Colour. *Pigræus*, a skillful Surgeon, says, that after opening a Vein, the Aperture must be anointed with some Oyl; if you will draw Blood again the same day, from the same Orifice, with-



out a new Aperture: Hence our Author says, if Oyl hinders the growing together of a Wound, those do ill who apply Oyls to Wounds, as *Oyl of St. Johns-wort* for instance; for if *St. Johns-wort* does good in Wounds by reason of its volatile Salt qualifying the offending Acid, they were much better extract the Tincture of *St. Johns-wort* with Spirit of Wine, in which it will much more readily and plentifully depose its volatile Salt, than in Oyl, which hurts Wounds, the other egregiously qualifying the Acid.

Obs. 5. Dec. 2.

*Of a crackling noise of a Tendon.*

A Woman, forty three Years of Age, after harder Working than usual, got an Impotence to motion, a Swelling, and a Pain in the right hand; and the Tendon plac'd in the hand, when it was press'd with the Finger, made a Noise. The Author ordered Spirit of Wine so to be set on fire, that the Vapour rising from it should fly all about the hand affected; and this being done, he ordered the *Emplastrum de Ranis cum Mercurio* to be apply'd to it; and so the coagulated Humours were dissolved, and the Obstructions remov'd, and the Diseas'd within a few days was wholly restor'd to her former Health.

Obs. 8. Dec. 2.

*A Ganglium in the Hand cur'd.*

A Youth, sixteen Years of Age, complain'd of a hard Swelling, without Pain, which being seated in the back part of the hand, was as big as a Filbert, and was of the same Colour with the sound Skin: and now it was three Months since the Diseas'd was affected with it, it hapning after harder working than usual. The Author press'd the Swelling pretty hard with his Thumb, and so it forthwith vanish'd; but for preventing a Return, in order to attenuate the viscus Humours, and to remove Obstructions, he laid on it the *Emplastrum de Ranis cum Mer-*



*Mercurio*, and bound it pretty hard on, which hindred the viscus Humours from gathering together again in the wonted Cavity. But when a Tumour is of some Years standing, then it will not be remov'd by the Pressure of the Thumb, but a wooden *Ferula* like those in Schools, is to be us'd, only that a Piece of 'Lead may be plac'd in the middle of it ; and the Author says, he saw a *Ganylium* of four years standing wholly vanish by one stroke of such a *Ferula*, the Patient turning aside his Face when he was struck, the cure of which was then in a short time compleated by the Plaister, and strait Ligature before mention'd.

Obs. 9. Dec. 2.

*A little round swelling of the lower Lip, cur'd.*

A young Man, twenty three years of Age, shew'd the Author in his lower Lip a round swelling, moveable, little paining him, but troublesome in the mean time, it being as big as the little round Stones boyes use to play withall ; the colour differ'd not from the rest of the Lip, the patient above three Months before had bitten his lower Lip with his Teeth, and observ'd this swelling from that time : in regard that Medicines cannot be conveniently apply'd, nor kept on this place, therefore our Author cut off the whole swelling at once, with an incision Knife, and heal'd up the Wound remaining, only by Hony of Roses.

Obs. 10. Dec. 2.

*An affect of the Mouth, call'd a water-Canker, cur'd.*

The Author went to see a male Child two years of Age, who had been ill of a Quartan full three Months, and betwixt his upper Lip and the Gum, he found an Ulcer, which had began there about four daies before, it passing pretty high upward, being hollow, hard, paining, blackish, and smelling ill: he matters not whether this affect be call'd a Gangreen with *Hildanus*, or a Cancer with *Charles Battus*, or the Ulcer *Noma* with *Cornelius Vander Worden* : but he says, this Evil runs on very quick, and may



may kill the diseased in a short time, as he found by experience two Months before his writing this, in a Girl four years of age; who was brought to him the fifth day after the seizure of the disease, she being so deform'd, that she scarce seem'd of humane kind, for half the Nose, and a quarter of the Tongue were already consum'd, and the left cheek was hard as a Stone, and perforated with a great hole, whereupon she died within four daies, according to his prognostick; having duely considered these things, he prescribed to the former child the following Ointment, for resisting the Corrosive acid. *Take Venice Treacle two drams and a half, Unguentum Ægyptiacum a dram and a half, Gum lac, Spirit of sal Armoniac of each two scruples, spirit of Scurvigrass two drams,* mix them, and make an Ointment, with which a little spirit of Wine being mixt, and the whole warm'd, the part affected was wash'd six times a day, and Lint dipt in it was put on the Sore; by this sole Remedy, he cur'd not only this little Child, but has cur'd many others, and that in a short time.

Obs. 1. Dec. 3.

*A connate tumour of the fore-head, cur'd.*

A Girl half a year old, was deform'd in the fore-head by a swelling which was very red, and without pain, which she had contracted in the Womb; her Mother while she was with Child with her, receiv'd a Wound in the Forehead, whence much Blood flow'd, and which caus'd a great pain: she goes to a Looking-glass to see her self, where being much frighted, she communicated the impression to the Child. Our Author seeing the Tumour, laid on it a corrosive of *quick Lime* and *common Soap* mixt together, and so rais'd an Eschar, which being separated, in a short time all the tumour was gone, wherefore he laid on it his little hard cake, mention'd before, which compress'd the Flesh, otherwise apt to be luxuriant, which brought thereon again a small Scar, which at first indeed was somewhat red, but that redness afterward

was



was wholly taken away, when the Scar had been sometimes touch'd with Oyl of Tartar *per deliquium*. This Girl, so successfully freed from all deformity of the Forehead, may encourage Surgeons to attempt the Removal of many deform'd Spots and Tumours communicated to Children in the Womb, which are look'd upon by many as incurable.

Obs. 2. Dec. 3.

*An Ulcer with a Caries or Rottenness of the Jaw-bone, cur'd.*

A Woman, twenty eight Years of Age, was troubled with a small, deep, and paining Ulcer of the lower Jaw, whence a great store of *Pus* daily flowed, and alway a spongy Flesh sprang up in the Ulcer, and an eating Rottenness had hollowed the Tooth joyning to the Ulcer, and besides in the Parts bordering on the Ulcer no small Hardness presented it self to the Touch. The Woman told our Author, that this Ulcer owed its Rise to a great and very hard Swelling of the lower Jaw, and withall of one half of the Face, which being suppurated, and opening it self of its own Accord in the Cavity of the Mouth, discharg'd much Corruption: now this Aperture was heal'd in a short time by the Spittle in the Mouth; but the Tumour was open'd outwardly by a Surgeon with an Incision Knife, and this Aperture had now been there for some Weeks, and yielded to no Remedies. After that the Author was call'd, and had considered all Circumstances, he certainly concluded that the lower Jaw-bone was cariated or eaten with a Rottenness, which chiefly discover'd it self to him from the Flesh its being alway luxuriant, and from the greater store of *Pus* than the Narrowness of the Ulcer requir'd, if the Bone had not been tainted by a Caries. To be sensibly satisfied of this Caries, because the Narrowness of the Ulcer did not admit the Probe, therefore he us'd a Hogs Hair, and with it touch'd the naked and cariated

L

Bone.



Bone. In order to a Cure, he concludes this must be done, *viz.* That the corrosive Acid must be qualified, the Separation of the cariated Fragments must be promoted, and the hardness about the Ulcer must be softened. But first of all he ordered the cariated Tooth to be drawn forth, fearing lest it should infect the Jaw further; but the Root of the Tooth drawn forth appear'd uncorrupted: then he put into the Wound a Pledget with the following Ointment: *Take Turpentine two ounces, one Yolk of an Egg, Aloes and Myrrh of each a Dram, mix them.* Sometimes also to widen the Ulcer, he sprinkled on the Pledget the *Powder of Crocus Metallorum*, which remov'd the proud Flesh, or he put in a Pledget made of the Root of *Gentian*, and many times on the top of the Pledget he put the *Powder of Euphorbium*, that with its copious volatile Salt it should qualifie the corrosive Acid, and so should not only hinder the Corruption of the sound Bone, but likewise should hasten the Separation of the Fragments affected with the Caries. On the proud Flesh, rising above the Ulcer, he often put *burnt Allom.* To remove the Hardness about the Ulcer, he apply'd the *Emplastrum Stypticum of Paracelsus*. The Hardness was taken away in a short time after this manner; and after that he had diligently apply'd himself for three Months space to the Cure of this Ulcer, three whitish Fragments came out of it, one after the other, whereof the two first were very small, but the third pretty great and broad; at the time a Fragment came away the *Pus* appear'd bloody, because the Blood Vessels were injur'd by it, and then the Pain was intended. When the Fragments began to move they increas'd the Store of the *Pus*, and made the proud Flesh increase: after that the last Fragment came away, the quantity of the *Pus* presently diminish'd, and the fungous Flesh being taken away with burnt Allum grew no more, and so the Ulcer, within four days, grew wholly together, tho there



remain'd a hollow and hard Scar, which no Man can prevent in a Caries of a Bone, because the nourishing Particles, which are circulated through the Tubes of the Bone, and so come to the Superficies of it, whence the cariated Fragment is separated, are much more solid than fleshy Particles ; and therefore, when by reason of the Similitude of their Surfaces they stick there to the extream part of the Bone, they joyn and are connected to each other much more closely, and make as it were a certain little *Callus*.

Obs. 3. Dec. 3.

*A Wound in the Leg, made by a Pistol Shot, cur'd.*

A Young-man, twenty four Years of Age, was ill of a round, blackish, and painful Wound in the Leg, caus'd by a Pistol-shot : the leaden Bullet, discharg'd from the Pistol, could not pass through the Leg, but batter'd it egregiously ; whence happen'd the Pain and Blackness. When the Diseas'd came to our Author, he ordered him to set his Body in the same Posture it had when he was wounded, and then he search'd after the Bullet as diligently as he could with a Leaden Probe, and also with a Wax Candle, but all in vain, because it was gotten too deep, and had so hid it self, that it could not be drawn forth. He concluded therefore, that the thing to be done, was, that the Blood and Humours stagnating by reason of the Contusion, and coagulated by the Acid, ought to be dissolv'd by Qualifiers of the Acid, that so the Circulation of the Blood and Humours, in some measure hindered, should be restor'd, and by that means that the little Fibres sticking, and quite dead in the Wound, should be separated from the live Flesh, and the Wound should be filled again, and heal'd with new Flesh, which, notwithstanding the Leaden Bullet's remaining in the Leg, he effected in a short time, by applying to it this Ointment, and laying on it the following Plaister. Take Turpentine two ounces, the Yolk of one Egg, Myrrh, Aloes, of



each half a Dram, Oyl of Wax twenty Drops. Make an Ointment. Take the Plaister Diapalma two ounces, common Chalk, Bole, of each half a dram, Diaphoretick Antimony a scruple, Oyl of Tartar per Deliquium half a scruple, Oyl of Camomil what suffices, mix them according to Art, and make a Plaister. But mean while he aided the outward Medicines by inward; and he gave the Diseas'd sometimes instead of a vulnerary Potion, a scruple of Crabs Eyes, and as much of white Coral. He censures the Ancients, who held the Wounds made by Shot venemous, and those who think a Leaden Bullet discharg'd from a Pistol burns the Flesh as it passes. He tells us also, that Lead may sometimes remain a long Series of Years in Man's Body without any sensible Hurt, tho Brass, Iron, and many other things, cannot, because the latter are apt to contract a Rust, but not the former. Here he censures also the pretended Cures by the Sympathetical Powder, and wholly disbelieves what some assert of Mens being shot-free.

Obs. 4. Dec. 3.

*A wonderful Ulcer cur'd.*

A Woman, seventy Years of Age, having an Ulcer in that part of the Thigh which is distant about six Fingers breadth from the Groin, and whose Cavity was above four Hands in breadth, came to consult the Authors Father. From this Ulcer, at one time, there issued thirty Eggs full of a lymphid Water, afterward for some following Days many others issued forth, which together made above a hundred, and some of them were as big as a Hens Egg, some as that of a Pidgeon, some also as that of a Sparrow, and all of them severally were compass'd about with a Membrane of their own, and separate from the rest, it being white, and as thick as a Card. These Eggs appear'd very like Eggs layed before the Shell is hardened, and all of them lay together in a common and thick Membrane. These Eggs being voided at times from this

Ulcer



Ulcer, the following Injection, or one like it, was us'd. Take the Roots of round Birthwort three drams, the Herbs *Cardus Benedictus* and *Speedwell* of each a handful and a half, Crabs Eyes an ounce, Myrrh, Aloes, of each a dram and a half, boyl them according to Art in French Wine, and let the Straining be us'd. And so that common and thick Membrane was consum'd by degrees, and the Patient at length was restor'd to her former Health.

Obs. 5. Dec. 3.

*A great Tumour in the Neck cur'd.*

A Girl, fifteen Years of Age, being otherwise well, had been troubled for six Years with a hard and round Swelling in the Neck, of the same Colour with the sound Skin, void of Pain, and as big as a Loaf of white Bread fold for half a *Sestertius*, it miserably deforming the Dis-eas'd. The Author judg'd the Humour of this Tumour to be very viscous, and divided into many Cells, as the Humour in a Citron or Orange. By reason of the Viscousness of the Humour, this Tumour could not be discuss'd, nor be brought to Suppuration the common way; wherefore he laid a Corrosive on it; and the Eschar being remov'd, he apply'd with a Tent *Unguentum Basilicum* mixt with common Turpentine, and so daily somewhat of the viscous Corruption flow'd forth: and thus the Bulk of this horrid Tumour began to be diminish'd, and at length all the viscous Humour came away. If at any time the Tubes about the Orifice, made by Art, were stop'd by the very viscous Humour, which often happen'd, then he mixt with the Ointment wherewith the Pledget was anointed, a little *Crocus Metallorum*, that so an Eschar was rais'd, which being separated, the Tubes appear'd again, and so the Girl, within three Months space, was wholly cur'd of this Tumour and the concomitant Deformity.



Obs. 7. Dec. 3.

*A little Stone sticking in the urinary Passage, how thence withdrawn.*

A Boy, five Years of Age, complain'd on a sudden of a mighty Pain in his Yard, and could not make Water. The Author being call'd, upon tryal touch'd the little Stone lying in the urinary Passage, with an iron Probe, it being as big as a Pepper-corn, but more rough; fit Instruments, recommended by many Authors in such a case, had been us'd already to draw it forth, but in vain: the Author therefore presently gave the Diseas'd two Spoonfuls of the following mixture. *Take aqua Antinephritica, the Waters of Stone Parsley and of Fennel of each an ounce, Syrup of Althæa of Fernelius half an ounce, Crabs Eyes a dram, Sal prunella half a Dram, Salt of Bean-stalks a scruple, mix them.* And afterward he ordered the Child's Mother, *Ut os suum filioli pæni applicaret, ac sugeret quantum posset.* And by this means the little Stone in a short time was drawn forth to the Extremity of the Urethra, whence then it was presently extracted with a *Forceps*; and so the little Boy was quickly, safely, and pleasantly freed from this painful Affect.

Obs. 8. Dec. 3.

*A Contusion suddenly cur'd.*

A Man, going in thirty Years of Age, in a Tennis Court, receiv'd a Ball, struck very hard from a Racket, in the right Eye, whence presently there arose a most vehement Pain. The Patient calling to mind, that he had seen others, who had been hurt after the like manner, to be straitway cur'd by cold Water alone apply'd presently after the Stroke, forthwith apply'd to the Place hurt, his Handkerchief dip'd in cold Water, and as soon as it began to wax warm he dip'd it again in new cold Water, and the next day his Eye was found and pretty well. Cold Water might seem rather to do hurt in a Contusion, because it thickens, coagulates, and makes to stagnate



nate the extravasated Blood ; wherefore, Spirit of Wine, and other Medicines, which increase the motion of the Blood, may rather seem proper in this Case. To this the Author says, that the Blood was not extravasated upon the fresh striking of the Ball, and that the cold Water presently apply'd hindred the Blood from extravasating ; but to do so when the Blood is extravasated he thinks it a Madness, and has often known a Gangrene to have happen'd in a Part bruise'd by the unseasonable use of cold and astringent things.

Obs. 9. Dec. 3.

*A hard swelling of the Paunch cur'd.*

A Girl, five years of Age, having us'd an ill diet, was troubled for a long time with a hard swelling of the Paunch; and her Face was pale ; the following Ointment, recommended by *Sylvius* in the like case, had already been used in vain. *Take compound Ointment of Marsh-mallows, Oyl of white Lillies of each half an ounce, Oyl of Bricks a dram, mix them.* The Author considering the case, judg'd the Blood of the Diseased to be too viscous and acid, and therefore that many Glandules of the Caul were obstructed, and strangely increas'd in bulk, whence also the paleness might proceed. He concluded therefore that *Paracelsus's styptick Plaister* would be more beneficial, which he ordered to be laid to the Belly, being first spread on Linnen, and done over with Oyl of Nutmegs ; and to correct the viscous and acid Blood, he ordered to be given to the Girl twice a day some Drops of volatile oily Salt, and so she was restored to her former Health within a few Months.

Obs. 10. Dec. 3.

*The Scurvy cur'd.*

A Man, thirty years of Age, using a viscous Food, and indulging himself too much to Sallets with Vinegar, got an indisposition and pain in his Hands and Feet ; his Gums being in great part consum'd, yielded Blood upon



upon the least touch ; and his Spittle tasted as salt as brine. The Author having attentively considered these things, judg'd the Blood to be too acid and viscous ; wherefore he ordered him that for the future he should forbear acid and viscous Aliments, and prescribed him the following Medicine. *Take spirit of Scurvygrass half an ounce, spirit of Sal Armoniack distilled with salt of Tartar two drams, Oyl of Tarter per deliquium, Tinctura Vermium majalium, of each a dram, mix them.* He appointed the Diseas'd to take sixteen drops of this Medicine in a Decoction of Fir-tops thrice a day. As to the Tincture of May Worms, it is to be noted, that it ought not to be made with the acid Spirit of Salt, as some are wont to make it, because by this means the volatile Salt of the May Worms is infring'd and enerrated : and thus the Diseas'd, in a small space of time, was cur'd.

Obs. 1. Dec. 4.

*Sore Gums cur'd.*

A Woman, forty Years of Age, not a little scorbutical, complain'd of a very violent Pain of the Gums, which were very much eaten, and upon a light pressure presently yielded Blood, and the fore Teeth were loose : the Patient, according to the vulgar Method, after bleeding had been often purg'd, but to no purpose. This Evil sometimes degenerates into the Water-Canker, and therefore is not to be slighted. The Author wish'd the Diseas'd to forbear, as much as she could, acid things, and inwardly he gave her the Spirit mention'd in the foregoing Observation, and withall prescrib'd her the following Medicament to be us'd outwardly. *Take Tincture of Gum Lac an ounce, Spirit of Scurvygrass three drams, Oyl of Tartar per deliquium thirteen drops, mix them.* With this Medicine the Gums were daily touch'd and wash'd, and so in a few daies the Diseas'd was freed from the Pain, the discharge of Blood from the Gums ceas'd, and the Teeth were no longer loose, but



but the part of the Gums eaten away did not return, it being as impossible as for a Finger cut off to grow again ; sometimes a certain stony matter grows to the Teeth, which with its roughness frets the Gums, in which case the foregoing Medicine is by no means to be used, unless that Matter be first remov'd by a fit Instrument. You may find the way of preparing the *Tincture of Gum lac* in *Frederick Deckers*, in his practical Exercitations of his Method of Curing, p. 15. And here the Author censures the use of Oyl of Vitriol for cleansing the Teeth, and says, that those who delight in white Teeth, ought alway after Meals to wash and cleanse their Mouth with fair Water, and once a Week to rub their Teeth with the Powder of Porcelane.

Obs. 2. Dec. 4.

*A burning with Gun-powder cur'd.*

A Man going in thirty, had his Face and both Hands burnt by Gun-powder, whence presently a redness and violent pain arose, for the appeasing of which the Diseased apply'd Ink, which by chance was at hand. The Author being call'd, laid to the Parts injur'd Onions bruise'd with common Honey, which Medicine is very good for Parts burnt, apply'd in the beginning, if the Skin be still entire; for the same being torn, a vehement pain would follow upon that Medicine. The next day many little Bladders were seen here and there on the Hands and Face, which being cut with Scissars the third day after burning, discharg'd much clear Water, then he prescrib'd the following Cere-cloth. *Take Cerusse, the Pulp of the Roots of the greater Comphrey of each a pound, Litharge, Lapis Calaminaris, Minium, Oyl of Olives, Wax, of each six ounces, make a Cere-cloth.* It is to be noted in the making of this, that to the Oyl and Wax first melted, the Powders ought to be added very finely ground and sifted; and that when these are almost grown cold, the aforesaid Pulpe ought to be mixt, which is ex-



tracted after this manner; to wit, the Roots first cleans'd and cut in round slices, are boyl'd in common Water till they are tender, and so they are strain'd through a fine linnen Cloth: to three ounces of this Cere-cloth he mixt as much *Unguentum Aureum*, the Description of which is giv'n in the *Amsterdam Dispensatory*; and fine and soft linnen Cloths being done over with this Medicine were laid on the Parts injur'd, and so the Diseas'd was heal'd in a short time.

Obs. 3. Dec. 4.

*A Burstness cur'd.*

A man, seventy years of Age, was troubled with a very great and painful Swelling in his *Scrotum*, it being of the same colour with the sound Skin; he felt Gripes in his Belly, and vomited whatever he took. After he had been in this state twenty four Hours, he sent for our Author: the Man own'd, that he had been troubled with a Rupture for many years, the Intestines often falling into the *Scrotum* which wonderfully troubled him; but all was easie again as soon as the Intestine return'd into its Place, it never having stay'd so long down before, and now notwithstanding any Endeavour of the Diseas'd he could not put it up. The Author took some knitting Thread newly spun, and not yet cleans'd by boiling; and after having boyl'd it in sweet Milk, he laid it on the Part affected warm for half an Hour, and then the Intestine, by a gentle Agitation of the hand, return'd into the Belly of the Diseas'd, he being put in a convenient Posture; and afterwards he wore a Truss to keep it up: for Men grown in years are seldom thoroughly cur'd of that Evil, as *Hildanus* relates in the *Book of his Observations*; where he tells us of a Man sixty years of Age, who had been troubled with a great Rupture for twenty years, and could not be cur'd by any Physicians or Surgeons, but that this old Man afterward was thoroughly restor'd to his former Health without Medi-



cines, after that being ill of a dangerous Disease, he had lain on his Back for half a years space, and therefore the same Author affirms the best Remedy for a Rupture to be Rest and lying on the Back. As for Ruptures of Boys, our Author has very often seen them cur'd, and especially about the eighth year of their Age, with a good Band made of Linnen, and *the carminant Plaister of Sylvius* spread on Leather, which is found in *the first Book of his Practice, chap. 14. titul. 58.* in which nevertheless he finds this Error, *viz.* that *Gum Galbanum* and other things are dissolv'd in Vinegar, which does not a little infringe their volatile Salt.

Obs. 4. Dec. 4.

*A Swelling in the Breast suppurated and cur'd.*

A Woman giving suck, had been ill for some Days of a hard, red, and painful Swelling, seated in the upper part of the Breast: the *styptick Plaister of Paracelsus* being laid on it the Swelling in a short time was suppurated, and open'd it self of its own Accord, and much laudable Pus flowed thence for some time: In the meanwhile the Author laid on the Aperture the Balsam of *Arcæus*, whereof this is the Description. *Take sheeps sewet, Gum Elemi, Venice Turpentine of each two ounces, Oyl of St. Johns-wort an ounce and a half, Wax two drams, red Saunders a dram, mix them, let them all be melted, strain them, and make a Balsam.* He apply'd besides the *styptick plaister of Paracelsus*, and laid on it a hot Bag fill'd with *Rye-flower*, to mollifie the rest of the Hardness, and so this Swelling was heal'd within the space of a few days: contrary to the vulgar Custom, he did not use *Pledgets* in this case, because he says in many Cases like this they do more Hurt than Good; for they are wont to offend the Bottom of the Ulcer by pricking it, and to render the Edges of it callous; and in the meanwhile they do no good, because the Pus is often found to pass off well enough without their Help.



Obs. 5. Dec. 4.

*A hard Tumour of the Breast dissolved.*

A Woman that gave suck, on a certain Night as she lay in her Bed, exposing her right Breast to too much Cold, the next day complain'd of a great, hard, and painful Tumour of the same Breast, which still increas'd: Some days pass'd before the Author was call'd. This Tumour was anointed twice a day with *unsalted Butter mixt with common Chalk*, a Bag full of Rye-meal being laid on it warm; and by these easie Medicines the Tumour was successfully remov'd.

Obs. 6. Dec. 4.

*A mighty torture in the Belly, cur'd.*

An unmarried Woman, forty years of Age, had complain'd for six Weeks of a very violent Pain in the upper part of the Belly, it not extending it self far, but being seated in a very small part of the Belly, and there cruelly tormenting the Patient Day and Night, she having try'd a great many Remedies both inward and outward: she was Purg'd and Blooded, but without Benefit; so that she now even despair'd of recovering her former Health: the Skin in the mean while outwardly in the Part paining could not be distinguish'd from the sound. The Author being call'd, cut an Issue, and kept it open by putting a fresh Pease in it daily. The next day after the Issue was cut there was presently a Relief of the Pain, which daily vanish'd more and more; so that in a short time it was wholly remov'd: a Month after the Issue was made, he permitted it to grow together again, and so the Disease continued well.

Obs. 7. Dec. 4.

*A bleeding Nipple cur'd.*

A Woman who gave suck, upon making her Child clean, found its Excrements black; the Child in the mean while being somewhat ill. The Author being ask'd concerning it, he first enquir'd of the Infants Mother,



ther whether she felt any Pain in her Nipple? which she said she did : he bid her then to press it a little before him ; which she doing, he saw Blood flowing from it ; which Blood being suck'd by the Infant, and carried forth by Stool, turn'd black by reason of its being mix'd with the acid Ferment in the Child's Ventricle. The Mother, by his Order, put on her Nipple, with her Finger first moistned with her own Spittle, *Gum Arabick cut in thin slices, dry'd, and powdred* : and so the Day following she was wholly freed from this Evil, and continued well. There are often seen in Nipples Fissures or Clefts which mightily torture Women that give suck, and are difficultly cur'd, because the Nipples by reason of the Sucking of Infants, get little or no Rest. Now the Author has often cur'd these Fissures in a short time by gently touching the Nipple sometimes each day, with a Feather dipt in *Oyl of Myrrh*, the Description of which is to be seen in the *Amsterdam Dispensatory*.

Obs. 8. Dec. 4.

*A mighty Torture of the Ear cur'd.*

A Virgin, twenty Years of Age, had mightily complain'd for fifteen Weeks, of an almost intollerable Pain of the Ear, which kept her sometimes whole Nights without Sleep, the Ear in the mean while daily discharg'd a great deal of well-concocted *Pus* : a great many Medicines had been us'd to no purpose for it. The Author being call'd, and being circumspectly attent to all Circumstances, felt at length with his Fingers a certain Undulation of a *Pus* lying deep behind the Ear affected ; this Abscess being not observ'd by others, tho it were the Cause of all the Evil. He presently laid a pretty smart Corrosive on it, the Eschar of which Being separated, a mighty quantity of well-concocted *Pus* issued forth, and after that time the Pain of the Ear, and the flowing of *Pus* from the Cavity of the Ear presently ceas'd ; and the Orifice made by the Corrosive (all the *Pus* being evacuated.



ated by it) wholly grew together within a Fortnight, and the Diseased was wholly restor'd to her former Health.

Obs. 9. Dec. 4.

*The cure of an Elbow dislocated by reason of the Ligaments being relax'd.*

A Youth about fifteen years of Age, putting off his Cloths on a certain Evening; on a sudden, and unexpectedly, found an immobility in his Arm, it arising with a certain noise, by reason of his Elbow being dislocated, which was easily put in its place again; but afterward very often fell out as easily upon the least motion; this evil had now continued for three years, notwithstanding whole Hogs-heads of *Apozemes* made of *Guaiacum*, *China*, and other things, which the Diseased greedily drank during this time in hope of recovery, not omitting in the mean while *Plaisters*, *Liniments*, and other outward Remedies; In the mean time the Arm appeared much slenderer than it ought. At length the Diseased committed himself to the care of a certain Surgeon, who promis'd to restore him his Arm, which he set upon after this manner. To the Arm affected at certain times each week he apply'd *Cupping Glasses*, but without a Scarification; and then on the same day, and all other dayes he kindled beneath his Arm, cover'd over above, *Spirit of Wine impregnated with the volatile salt of many Herbs*, the Vapour of which flew all about his Arm, and these are the chief things, which, without any inward Medicines, restor'd the Youth to his former health within half a years space, so that the Patient now securely diverts himself in Fencing, and other the like Exercises.

Obs. 10. Dec. 4.

*The cure of a Gonorrhœa, gotten by having to do with a common Woman.*

A young Man, twenty four years of Age, after having had to do with a common Woman, got an almost continual



tinual flowing of a whitish and viscous matter from the *Urethra*; it being not only without Pleasure, but besides also with a piercing Pain, which he had also, when he made Water. This evil is commonly call'd a *Gonorrhæa*, and is dangerous enough, since it often degenerates into the *French Pox*, if its cure be defer'd, its acido-corrosive Ferment being then carried into the Mass of Blood: therefore, for qualifying and evacuating the corrosive acid, as also for healing the little Ulcers, our Author prescribed the following things. *Take Extract of Catholicon twenty four Grains, Mercurius dulcis six grains, Sal prunella antimoniated five grains, mix them, make Pills in number seven*; the Patient took these Pills in the Morning, and on the five following daies, he swallowed fasting once a day the following *Bolus*. *Take Venice turpentine three drams, Rhubarb a dram, mix them*: afterward he us'd again presently the before written *Purge* and *Bolus's* as before, and by this means he recover'd his former Health. *Turpentine* is boyl'd by some so long till Pills may be thence made, but it is ill done, because boyling forces the spirituous Oyl into the Air, whereas the chief Vertue of the *Turpentine* is found to consist in the same.

*An Extract of some Physical Matters contain'd in a Book call'd, Memoirs for the natural History of humane Blood, especially the Spirit of that Liquour. Set forth this Year by the Honourable Robert Boyle, in octavo. London.*

**A**N Account of this Book being given in the Philosophical Transactions, Number 154. I shall not here go about to give any other account of it, but shall only



only mention some *Physical Experiments*, contained in the fifteenth and sixteenth (*Secondary*) Titles of the said Book, whereof the first speaks of the Medicinal Vertues of the Spirit of Humane Blood outwardly apply'd, and begins p. 186. And the second treats of the medicinal Vertues of the said Spirit inwardly us'd, and begins p. 204. In the former of these Titles the Author tells us, that as well rectified Spirit of humane Blood abounds with very subtle Particles, which in point of Taste, Odour, Diffusiveness and Penetrancy, do much resemble those of strong Spirits of Urine, of Harts-horn, and of Sal Armoniack; so we may very probably expect to find the same Vertues in the Spirit of Blood, which Experience has manifested to belong to those other spirituous Liquours.

Now he saies he has seldom if ever, seen any Medicine operate so nimbly in *Fits of the Mother*, as a well dephlegm'd Spirit of Sal Armoniack, which is mainly a Spirit of Urine, which it self is granted to be a Liquor separated from the Blood: for this Spirit being held to the Noses of Hysterical Women, has often in a trice, to the Wonder of the by-Standers, fetcht them out of their Fits. Nor is this the considerablest effect that he has had of this Spirit, for sometimes he has observ'd, that it has with a strange quickness brought to themselves Patients that were fallen to the Ground, and either really were Epileptical, or so judg'd. And even in agonizing Persons, where it would not recover them, it would bring them out of their Swoons, and make them know and understand the assistants, and perhaps speak to them too; and he adds, that if nature be not quite spent, and the case wholly desperate, this may be of great advantage, because it allows the Physician some (tho perhaps but little) time, and a good opportunity to administer other Remedies, which the Patient, unless excited and brought to himself, would not be made to take; of which



which he gives an instance, and withall acquaints us, that in such difficult and desperate Cases he is not content that a Vial with a somewhat long neck be held to the Nose, but sometimes orders, that little Pellets of Lint, or Cotton, or thin Rags, be dipt into the Spirit, and thrust up into the Nostrils.

Again, he tells us, he has often found, that slight *Head-aches* have been cur'd in less than a quarter of an hour, by the bare smell of some well depurated *volatile Alcalies*; as they are likewise very effectual in *Faintings*, especially those of *Hysterical* and *Hypochondriacal* Women; which make it probable, that *Spirit of humane Blood*, which is a Liqueur that in many qualities manifestly resembles other volatile Alcalies, and which, when well freed from its Oyl, can scarce be distinguish'd from other urinous Spirits, may by its Odour be available in the foremention'd Maladies. And if the Odour of it be offensive to some delicate and nauseous Patients, it may be much lessened by long Digestions, or skillful Rectifications, or it may be corrected by uniting the Spirit with a convenient quantity of highly rectified Spirit of Wine, or it may be made fragrant by dissolving in the Spirit of Wine a convenient quantity of some Aromatick, or other well scented Chymical Oyl, whose proportion may be found by letting it fall drop after drop into the Vial, and frequently shaking it to mingle the Liquors well, till you find by your Smell, that the offensive odour of the Spirit of Blood is sufficiently obscur'd, or you may employ a Chymical Oyl, more mild and temperate than the Aromatick ones of Cinnamon or Cloves; experience having inform'd him that a very few drops of good *Oyl of Rhodicum* will make an ounce of Alcohole of Wine very fragrant, which being shaken together with less than an equal quantity of well rectified Spirit of humane Blood, will make a scent brisk enough, and withall grateful.



He here observes by the by, that many highly extoll the *Oyl of Amber* against *Convulsion Fits*, and other Distempers of the Brain and *Genus Nervosum*, and he says, that according to the formerly mention'd way, you may employ the high Tincture of Amber taken with Spirit of Wine, to correct the odour, and encrease the Vertues of Spirit of humane Blood ; and because it requires Skill and Time to draw this Tincture from crude Amber, tho finely powdred, he bethought himself of the following way to draw speedily a strong Tincture from the Oyl itself ; for tho this Oyl will not, even by long shaking, dissolve throughly in spirit of Wine, as the Aromatick and other Oyls before mention'd will do, yet he finds, that by well shaking those two Liquours together, and leaving them to settle at leisure: tho they would separate into distinct Masses, yet the spirit of Wine would even in the cold extract from the Oyl a fine Tincture of a high yellow colour, little, if at all different, from that of the Oyl itself: of which Tincture he afterward mix'd as much with Spirit of humane Blood, as suffis'd to obscure the urinous Smell, and make that of the Oyl of Amber somewhat predominant, and as he judg'd more subtle and brisk than it was before.

Concerning the external use of spirit of Blood, he farther intimates three things. The first is, that by what has been said of the good effects it may have when smelt to, he would not be thought to deny, but that after those changes it is fit also to be inwardly imploy'd. The second Admonition is, that if after the mixture of chymical Oyls or other things with spirit of Blood, a separation of some oleaginous parts be made upon settling ; the bulk of the mixture may be freed from it, by pouring all into a Glass Tunnel somewhat sharp at the bottom, after the manner us'd among Chymists to separate Oyls from other Liquours, and then the mixture that will run through before the Oyl, may be kept close stoppt  
in



in a Vial by it self; and whereas frequently, if the vinous spirit be sufficiently rectified, there will, by the coagulation of the saline and vinous Particles, be produc'd a kind of Salt; you may either pour the liquid part from it into another Vial, and use each of them separately without more adoe, or else without thus separating them, you may sublime, with a very gentle warmth, as much as will ascend from the rest of the mixture in a dry form, and this *volatile oily Salt* of Spirit of Blood is depriv'd of its bad scent, and has a subtle, brisk, and piercing odour. The third thing he advertises is, that besides those medicinal uses that may be made of the odours of Spirit of Blood simple or compound, it may have considerable Vertues apply'd in substance as a Liquour, by way of fomentation or otherwise; which he thinks the more likely, because the spirit of Sal Armoniack has been much commended for mitigating the sharp Pains of the *Gout*, and is said to have been successfully us'd in the *Erysipelas*. And when he considers that the Spirit of humane Blood is very spirituous and penetrating, and so fit to strengthen and resolve, and also of an alchalisate Nature, which fits it to mortifie Acidities; it seems very probable, that by being apply'd in this liquid form, it may prove good in diverse Cases in Physick and Chirurgery.

In the sixteenth secondary Title, where he speaks of the medicinal Vertues of spirit of humane Blood *inwardly us'd*. In the first place he takes notice, that every Disease that has a distinct Name assign'd to it, does not always require a distinct sort of peccant matter to produce it; for the same acid or sharp Humour, for instance, produces sometimes a Cholick, sometimes after that a Palsie, sometimes a Cough, sometimes a Flux of the Belly, sometimes an Ophthalmia, sometimes a violent Head-ach, sometimes Convulsions, and sometimes other Distempers: and he says its very agreeable to this no-



tion, that one Remedy, by being capable victoriously to oppugn one or two of the principal kinds of morbidick matter, may be able to cure differing Diseases, especially if it be endowed with any variety of active Vertues; and on this ground he is apt to think that the spirit of humane Blood may be a good Remedy in no small number of internal Affects. And volatile Alcalies in general have been prosperously made use of in Physick, in *England*, since 1656. About which time the Author contributed to introduce them into request, and thinks they deserve to be prefer'd to a great many vulgar Remedies, that for want of better are yet in common use; tho they clog or weaken the Patient, and want many advantageous Qualities that may be found in volatile Alcalies; as particularly, in the spirit of humane Blood, which may serve as an instance for other urinous Spirits, this being endowed with diverse qualities that are both active and medicinal: for *it mortifies acid Salts*, which are the causes of several Diseases. *Its a great resolvent*, and on that score fit to open Obstructions that produce more than a few Diseases. It is both *Diaphoretick and Diuretick*, and on both these accounts fit to assist Nature to discharge diverse noxious Salts, and expell diverse contagious or malignant Corpuscles that offend her. It *resists putrefaction and coagulation* of the Blood, gives it a briskness and spirituousity that promotes the free circulation of the Blood, to which it is congenial; by which means it becomes a good Cordial, and probably against some Poysons an Antidote. It's also *friendly to the Genus Nervosum*, and upon that account is likely to be very proper in Fits of the Mother, some sorts of Head-aches, Palsies, beginning Apoplexies, some sorts of Asthmas, &c. It is also balsamical in some Circumstances.

Since therefore this Medicine does not weaken, nor cause great Evacuations, nor clog the Stomack, nor



is blemish'd with the excess of any manifest Quality, but has in it self a Complex of so many useful Powers, we may rationally propose it as likely to be a good Remedy in many Distempers, especially wherein either Spirit of Urine, or the urinous Spirit of Sal Armoniack, have been found successful; such as *Hysterical Fits*, *Pleurisies*, *Coughs*, some *Scorbutick Distempers*, *Convulsions*, *Apoplexies*, some kinds of *Fevers*, *Head-achs*, the *Jaundise*, &c.

For Instances of the Vertues of Humane Blood, he tells us, that *Helmont* recommends the Spirit of *Cruor*; (which Word in his Sense signifies, not yet fully elaborated Humane Blood) against the *Epilepsy*, which he says it will cure even in adult Persons, which is a Vertue he expressly denies to the Spirit of Urine. As to the Author's own Experience, he says, that a young Lady, in whose Family the Consumption was an hereditary Disease, was molested with a violent and stubborn *Cough*, that was judg'd consumptive; and look'd upon by those that gave her Physick, as not to be cur'd by any other way than a seasonable Remove from *London* into the *French Air*: but she was so weak, and there remain'd so much of the Winter, that 'twas judg'd she would dye before it would be fit for her to undertake the Journey; but if she could be kept alive till the end of the Spring, there would be some Hopes that she might in *France* recover. On this occasion, the Author being solicited by some Friends to try what he could do to preserve her, he sent her some Spirit of Humane Blood very carefully prepar'd and rectified: upon the use of which, she manifestly amended: so that about the end of *February* she was able to go to *Montpellier*, whence in Autumn she brought home good Looks and Recovery. The same Spirit of Blood he put into the Hands of a Physician, who had a Patient that had baffled himself and many others: This Man, who was a Taylor, was frequently obnoxious to such violent and tormenting Fits of the *Head-ach*, that he could not endure:



endure the Light, and was offended with almost every Noise or Motion that reach'd his Ears, so that he was forc'd to give over his Profession, but upon the constant use of Spirit of Blood he receiv'd such Relief, as made him with great Joy and Thankfulness return to the Exercise of his Trade. This Man us'd, by the Advice of the late famous *Harvey*, to bleed once in two or three Months: his wonted Chirurgion therefore coming to open a Vein, whereas before he us'd to complain of the great Badness of his Blood, now in a Surprise stopt the Operation, asking him, with wonder, how he came by such florid Blood.

As the Spirit of Humane Blood, as 'tis pure and simple, has many Vertues, so it may acquire others, and perhaps nobler Faculties, if it be dextrously corrected, diversifyed, or united with fit Ingredients, which may be perform'd several Ways, as you may find in the Author.

*An Extract of some chief Matters, relating to Practice, contain'd in a Book call'd, Observations on Fevers and Febrifuges, written in the French Tongue, by the Learned Dr. Spon, and set forth the second time this Year, with the Addition of as much again as it contain'd before : at Lyons, in 12<sup>o</sup>.*

Here having been a quick sale in *France* of the first Edition of Dr. Spon's Book, containing, *Observations on Fevers and Febrifuges*, he tells us here in his Preface, that he has now revis'd it in order to change and add many things which the Precipitation with which he had written it, had made him pass by; so that the

Addi-



Addition is very considerable. He gives us here the Causes of Fevers, and the Resolutions of many Questions concerning their *Theory* and *Cure*, together with many Prescripts both of the Ancients and Moderns for curing them. I shall only touch some Particulars of them.

To distinguish at the beginning of a Fever whether it will prove a continual one, or intermittent, he gives us these Rules: It's a Presumption that a Fever will be only intermittent, if it be in Autumn, or in the Spring, that it seizes, if a Person has been subject to those sorts of Fevers, if they are then rise, if a Person has not found himself indispos'd before, if the Cold be long and violent, if the Heat encreases at first considerably, and if after eight or ten Hours the Fever be found to diminish and some Sweat ensues.

Speaking of moist and marshy Places which incline to Fevers, he says, that on this Account Voyages on the Water are not good for Persons in Fevers, and particularly on sweet Waters; for as for the Sea, he says, it being far from being contrary to them, Persons often lose their Ague after they are embark'd, because the Air is there more pure and dry; not but there are maritime Places, and Ports of the Sea, where Persons are very subject to Agues, because the Water there stagnates, and the Vapours that are rais'd there being mix'd with those of the Earth, infect all the circumambient Air: hence *Holland* is very subject to Tertians and Quartans; so he thinks haply there is not a Place in the World more subject to Fevers than *Alexandretta*, where in a manner all that come get an Ague: the reason he takes to be from the Marshiness of the Port, from its low Situation, and for that besides, it has a high Mountain on the East which hinders the Sun from coming on it till it be well in the day: The readiest and most certain Remedy which is us'd there is to remove presently to another Air.



Air. From these things useful Consequences of Practice may be drawn; as for instance, that it is good to remove Persons, in Fevers from Ground-Chambers, and from Apartments on Rivers, and to make such change the Air who have got an Ague only for having breath'd on ill Air. Concerning which, to shew what Action the Air has on our Bodies, he gives us a particular Observation. A Girl, being fall'n into a continual Fever at *Lyons* the last year, was carried to the Hospital, where being cur'd, she attempted to go abroad, but was no sooner out, but the Fever came again, and she was forc'd to return. Since that time having try'd many times to go forth, she has not taken the Air of the Town half a quarter of an hour, but the Fever seises her again, and she is not cur'd but by a speedy Return to the Hospital; where, by reason of this, she is resolv'd to continue, and to attend the Sick. This, he says, seems contrary to what he has said before, *viz.* That a pure Air is less proper to raise a Fever than a moist and gross Air, since the Air of the Town is doubtless more pure and dry than that of the Hospital, infected by the number of the Sick, and kept moist by the Scituation near the *Rhine*: but as it is a very extraordinary Case, he thinks we must not infer from it. She had another particular Symptom, and whereof it is yet more difficult to give a reason; *viz.* that she could eat nothing but coarse Bread dip'd in Vinegar.

Speaking of *Vesicatories* us'd in Fevers, he says, that in *Holland* they apply Vesicatories on the Arms, Thighs, and Legs, not only in malignant Fevers, but likewise in simple Tertians. The *French* are too nice to admit them to be applied to the Legs unless in a Delirium or Stupor: this Remedy he says is cruel, but it is of a great Effect. Nature teaches us the way in malignant Fevers, depositing sharp Humours where a Gangrene seats it self, particularly on the Rump, to which the Heat of the Bed  
which



which heats that part contributes; and sometimes this Gangrene cures the Disease by the Suppuration and Expulsion of the malignant Humours.

He observes, that all the Plants and other Drugs which have been hitherto boasted of for the Cure of Fevers, being very far from any Acidity which might sympathize with the acid Ferment, have on the contrary, a Bitterness, an Astringency, a Heat, and volatile and alcalizate Salts, Enemies of all Acids, and curing Fevers by their manifest Qualities.

He gives us the Febrifuges of *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, and some others of the Ancients; where he observes, that *Hippocrates* did not fear Wine in Fevers so much as the greatest part of the Physicians of our Times; he permits it almost in all Diseases, unless it be when there is a Pain of the Head, or a Disposition to a Delirium: but he made choice of Wines that were sweet or sharp, rough or weak, white or red, old or new, &c. according to the different Diseases to which their several Qualities might render them proper.

He comes next to *Quinquina*, and other Febrifuges of the Moderns; where he says, the Curious know that *Quinquina* is the Bark of a Tree of *Pern*, but as he has learn'd by a more exact Enquiry, it is the Bark of the Roots, and not of the Trunk or Branches. Before it be given he advises, by all means, a Preparation of the Body by Vomiting or Purging, as the Body seems dispos'd. As for the way of giving it, it is left to the Prudence of the Physician, or sometimes to the Patient's Choice, be it in Opiate, Infusion, Bolus, Tincture, or Extract, be it in Powder, in a Glass of Wine, or Water, when the other may not be proper, be it in Tablets, as he has often giv'n it, or in Pills. The method of giving it in *Opiates* may be seen in *Dr. Sydenham*, which the Author has made use of sometimes; but instead of the Conserve of Roses, which binds the Disease too much, he has in-



corporated the fine and sifted Powder of *Quinquina* with the Confection of Raisins, and according to the different Subjects, he has added some Salts, or some Stomach Powders. The *Tablets* which he often uses, and calls *Stomachal*, are compos'd of *Quinquina*, *Gentian*, *Crabs Eyes*, a little *Sal Armoniack*, and *yellow Saunders*, with a sufficient Quantity of *Sugar*, they are more pleasant and easie to take than *Opiates* or *Pills*, which many have difficulty to swallow: besides, the *Tablets* may be kept a long time, and be carried in *Voyages*: two or three may be taken in a day, and ev'n four or five, each weighing a dram or four *Scruples*, drinking after it a *Glass* of *Wine*, pure or diluted. When he has prepar'd *Infusions* of *Quinquina*, for *Children* or nice *Persons*, he has added *Sugar* and a little *Cinnamon*, after the manner of an *Hypocras*, which have succeeded as well as a more ungrateful *Infusion*.

The *Jesuits*, he says, who first brought and us'd *Quinquina* in *Europe*, set forth in a printed *Bill* concerning the way of taking it, that it might be giv'n so the *Diseas'd* be neither *Dropfical*, *Ptifical*, nor set upon with any mortal *Disease*; tho as for the *Dropfie*, there are some *Dropfies* where *Quinquina* is good, or at least is not contrary to them: for he was sent for to a *Man* who had kept his *Bed* of a *Quartan* two *Months*, and besides had a *Swelling* in his *Legs* and *Thighs*, a *Tension* of the *Hypochondres*, a continual difficulty of *Breathing*, and a frequent *Cough*, spitting nought but some *Serosity*; so that he doubted not but he had a *Dropfie* of the *Breast* joyn'd with the *Quartan*, which would render the *Cure* long and difficult: nevertheless he was cur'd with greater *Ease* than he thought; for after having purg'd him twice, and made him take some *Glasses* of the *Infusion* of *Quinquina*, the *Fever* ceas'd; after which he made him use for a *Month* or five *Weeks* a *Ptisan* of *Fern Roots*, and *Alkengi Berries*, and permitted him the use of a clear white *Wine*



Wine a little diluted ; which having done, his Legs recover'd of their Swelling, and his Breast clear'd it self, so that he has been very well since.

So when the Dropsie happens on Quartans, through the Obstructions and Hardnesses they cause in the Viscera, *Quinquina* cannot but be very good, since it corrects by its Bitterness the acid Humours which cause and ferment the Obstructions ; it fortifies by its astringency the Stomach, and all the Parts for Nutrition ; and finally, by its moderate Heat and penetrating Parts it subtilises and drives forth the tartarous Humours, which stop the capillary Vessels of the Liver and Spleen : and some of his Patients who had the Spleen hard and swell'd were cur'd of that at the same time with the Fever, by Infusions of *Quinquina*.

The same must be said of the Dropsie which happens to such as have pale Colours, through an Indigestion of the Stomach and a heap of mucous and acid Humours in the first Passages, which hinder the Chyle and Blood from filtrating and purifying themselves as it is necessary ; in which Case *Quinquina* is an excellent Relief: concerning which, he says, he remembers a young Lady full of Opilations, who had withall a *Febris Lenta*, and an almost continual Vomiting, whereof she was soon freed by the use of his Stomachick Tablets, and her Opilations were very much diminish'd : wherefore those who make use of *Quinquina* only in intermittent Fevers, know but one part of its excellent Properties. It is little less good for the continual Tertian or double Tertians, so it be given in a temperate Liquor, and in the times of Remission ; nor ev'n for Hectick Fevers, so they depend not on the Corruption of some inward Part. He lately cur'd a Girl, two years and a half old, who had kept her Bed two Months of a continual Looseness, which had reduc'd her to a Skeleton, and to be almost without Motion: she was set on her Legs again by an Infusion of *Quinquina*



made of equal Parts of Wine and Water ; at the same time that her Sister, six Years of Age, was cur'd, after general Remedies, by the same Drink, of a continual double Tertian which was pretty violent.

He judges *Quinquina* an excellent Remedy in *Diseases of the Stomach*, if seasonably given, as in the Lienteria, Indigestions of the Stomach, Vomitings caus'd by an over-sharp Acid, in Fevers accompanied with the Hicket caus'd by the Fermentation of sharp or glutinous Humours, which prick or cumber the superiour Orifice of the Stomach, in canine Appetites, proceeding from an over-acid Ferment, which dissolves too quickly the Food, and in an infinite number of other Diseases engendered or fomented by the Acid.

He adds, that *Quinquina* may be drank like *Coffee* : you may take some Grains of its Powder, and cast them on a Dish of boyling Water, but let them boyl only a moment, then drink it hot, adding Sugar enough to correct the Bitterness. He has ordered the use of a familiar Pti-fan, made after this manner, which had the colour of Champagne Wine, in continual Fevers, and even to Women with Child, who have found it agree well.

He tells us of Persons who have committed great faults in giving *Quinquina*, casting Persons into troublesome and mortal Diseases and Accidents ; for in some, the Fever has been the Consequent of an Inflammation of the Lungs, or of an inward Abscess, whose days they have shortned by giving *Quinquina*. There has been seen Persons, who after being cur'd of their Fever, have contracted Heats and Itchings worse than the Fever, Pains and Swellings of the Spleen and Liver ; because for a Vehicle of the Remedy use was made of the best Wine acuated with some Spoonfuls of hot Waters, without considering whether these Subjects were heated before, or nice temper'd, so as not to be able to support the Fumes of Wine.



As to the Qualities with which *Quinquina* cures Fevers, he says, first, that *Quinquina* being the Bark of a Tree, it very much abounds in Salts, as all other Barks; and its Salt is a fix'd and volatile Alkalie, the nature of which is to ferment with the Acid, and to blunt its Point, and so it cures Fevers, which owe their Origine to this acid. Secondly, in Favour of those who are ignorant of Chymistry, and who will not hear of an Alkalie, he says, that *Quinquina* is a Febrifuge by its Bitterness, whereby it sweetens the Sharpness of the corrupted Humours; for according to the exact Observations of Physicians, the bitter and the acid, or the sharp, are the two contrary Savours from the Mixture of which the sweet results. Thirdly, he says, *Quinquina* is a Febrifuge by its Roughness and Astriction, be it by constringing and fortifying the Fibres of the Stomach, and of all other of the Viscera, and so aiding them to expell the Ferment of the Fever; be it by cumbring and blunting the Points, or Ferments of the Fever. To which may be added the other Effects which it produces according to the Disposition it finds in the Humours, sometimes in subtilizing by its Bitterness the glutinous Humours it meets in the first Passages, and so rendring them proper to be sent forth by Urine or Seige; sometimes fusing by its moderate Heat the Humours proper to be carried forth by Sweat and Transpiration. This suppos'd, it's easie to judge in what Cases *Quinquina* may be proper, to wit, when a Fever proceeds from a Vice of the Stomach, from a Lympha, or other Humours grown sharp and corrupted, and not when it is produc'd by a Blood too much heated and volatiz'd, which ferments with the most temperate Chyle, as in burning Fevers, continual Fevers without Remission, symptomatick Fevers, when they ensue upon an Abscess, or an inward or outward Ulcer; for in these Cases the best Remedies are Acids, which procure Rest to the Blood, by lightly coagulating it, and stopping its boyling. He



He gives us next some febrifuge Waters, formerly us'd with Success by Sir *Theodore de Mayern*, which he had in manuscript, and presents us with some other famous Febrifuges us'd by *Poterius*, &c. and on the whole observes, that the greatest part of Febrifuges are Alcalies, which serves to confirm the Opinion that Fevers most commonly proceed from an acid, which they quell ; tho it must be own'd that all Alcalies are not alway good, because there are found some which have not the due Proportion for combating such or such Acids.

He tells us of a Quartain he cur'd by an Opiate, where the Powder of *Thea* had the predominancy ; it is bitter and styptick, which makes him believe it is good for intermittent Fevers.

Speaking of *outward Febrifuges*, as of things apply'd to the Wrists, or to the Stomack, or hung about the Neck ; he says, they ought not to be us'd but after the general Remedies, of Bleeding, Clusters, Purges or Vomits ; otherwise they will but agitate the Humours which cause the Fever, or fix them unseasonably ; for an instance of the action of outward things on our Body, he tells us, that Musk agitates so strongly the Blood, that in the Places whence it is brought us, when it is in its full force, being held to the Nose, it does not fail to raise an Hæ-morrhagie ; on the contrary, the sole odour of Galbanum, Assafætida, and of volatile Salts suddenly quells hysterick Vapours. And he gives us an odd instance of an effect of an outward Remedy, telling us of an Ointment made of the sympathetical Powder, Mummy, and some other Drugs ( which he conceals ) which cures the French Pox by raising a sweat. As for the Febrifuges to be apply'd to the Wrists, &c. He says, first some of them are hot and aromattick, which subtilize and attenuate the Humours by their subtle, sharp and penetrating parts, which communicate themselves to the Blood by Transpiration, and render them more fit for expulsion by the effort



effort of the Parts, and by their proper agitation, whence it happens, that often after the first application of a Medicine to the Wrist, the Access is more violent, all the Humours being then in a greater Fermentation by the addition of the Remedy. Secondly, others operate on the Skin where they are apply'd as Vesicatories, raising Blisters, and drawing sharp Serosities which foment Fevers : and these are often as troublesom as the Disease. Thirdly, others fix and clog the Humours which are in motion by their astringent parts, which insinuate themselves into the Blood, through the Pores ; and giving thus a calm to Nature, she concocts and drives forth with more ease that which incommoded her before. He gives Examples of all these Remedies, which because they are commonly enough known, I omit to insert them here.

*The use of Quinquina for curing Fevers,  
published by the French Kings Order,  
extracted from the Paris Journal de  
Scavans, of the 15<sup>th</sup> of March, 1683.*

**I**T is well known, that the French King gave Sir Robert Talbor a considerable Sum of Monies to discover to him his Secret for curing Fevers; and that after Sir Robert's death he caus'd it to be publish'd, which was done both by the Publisher of the *Journal des Scavans*, and by Mr. Blegny : In the *Journal des Scavans* it is as follows.

Take a Gallon of deep red Wine, put it in an earthen Pot well glaz'd, put to it four ounces of Quinquina reduc'd to an impalpable Powder, and stir it with a wooden *Spathula*, when the Quinquina is well mix'd with the Wine, stop the Pot, and put it in a place neither hot nor cold, and as the Powder afterward pitches to the bottom,



bottom, every five or six hours it must be stirred a new till we find no more Powder remains at the bottom, which must be continued for three daies ; after which, when it has stood four or five hours without stirring, the Wine must be pour'd off by inclination, so that the thick Sediment remains behind.

The settling must not be thrown away, but by adding an ounce of Quinquina to it, we may make a Gallon more to give to those whose Fever has fail'd of returning, and so alwayes continue. We may also, after having done so four or five times, put Wine to the Sediment, and by stirring it before we pour it into a Glasse, give it to poor People to drink, which may make their Ague leave them, tho this is not so certain.

Those who have a Tertian, double Tertian, a Quartan, double Quartan, or tripple Quartan, or who having continual Fevers without a fluxion on the Breast, shall have returns, which begin with cold, may take of this Remedy after having been blooded, and once purged, if the Evil permits it ; but if the evil presses much, it may be taken in the Diseases before mention'd, without having been blooded or purged. It must be taken at the end of the access, and be continued Night and Day from three hours to three hours, till the Fever has fail'd, after which it must be taken for five daies four times a day ; for eight daies, three times a day : for the following daies twice, and another Week once a day. If a Person will purge after having taken it twenty daies, he may ; but it must be taken thrice a day for eight daies after the purge, and begin to take of it in the Evening of the day you Purge.

This Remedy must be taken two hours before you eat, or an hour after having eaten. As soon as you begin to take of it, the bouillons must be strong, and as soon as the Fever has left you, you may eat according to your Appetite, so it be moderatly, and that that which  
you



you eat be good. Each taking ought to be near an indifferent Glass full, whereof eight make about a quart For poor People we may give them only two Bottles of the first, and one or two of the second, and if the Fever seises them again we may give them two Bottles more.

*The English Remedy, according as it is publish'd by  
Mr. Blegny.*

*The first Infusion of Quinquina, making part of the  
English Remedy.*

Get a pound of the Bark of Quinquina finely powdered and sifted, sprinkle it alternatively for a day or two with the Decoction of Annis, and the Juice of Parsley; then put this Powder in an earthen Pot, holding about fifteen Quarts: pour on it, by little and little, and stirring the matter, as much good red Wine as will fill the Pot, and then having well stop'd it, let it infuse for eight days, without letting it come near the Fire, still stirring it from the bottom twice or thrice a day with a wooden *Spathula*; after which having pass'd your Liquor through a close double Strainer, you must put it in glass Bottles; which being well stop'd and put in a dry place, and not too much expos'd to the Air, will keep it in its full Vertue two or three Months and more.

*The second Infusion of Quinquina, making a part of the  
English Remedy.*

Take the thick Settling of the first Infusion, put it into the same Crutch, or another as big, with half a pound of new Powder of Quinquina, prepar'd as is said; fill the Earthen-pot of the same Wine, and observe generally, as well for the Preparation, as keeping of this second Infusion, all the Circumstances as in the first, tho with



this difference, that ten days ought to be employed in making of this.

*The third Infusion of Quinquina, making a part of the English Remedy.*

Take the Settling of the second Infusion, and without any Addition, put it again into the same Pot, and with the same Quantity of Wine; and having let it infuse again for ten days, and observ'd the before-written Circumstances for the Preparation and keeping of the two fore-going Infusions, keep this for use.

*The Essence or Tincture of Quinquina, making a part of the English Remedy.*

Take two ounces of Quinquina, powdred, sifted, and afterward alcoliz'd on a Marble, put it into a Glass Bottle, and pour on it eight ounces of Spirit of Wine: expose your Bottle to the Rays of the Sun, and leave it there for fifteen days, observing to shake it well at least once a day; after which having pour'd off the Tincture, you must keep it in a Bottle well stop'd, to serve you on occasion.

*An Opiate prepar'd with Quinquina, making a part of the English Remedy.*

Take what quantity you please of the Powder of *Quinquina*, prepar'd after the way prescrib'd, and incorporate it with a sufficient quantity of Syrup of Limons, or of Quinces if it be for a Woman with Child, reducing the whole into the Consistency of an Opiate by an exact mixture.



*A purging Wine, making part of the English Remedy.*

Take an ounce of good *Hiera Picra*, and infuse it for eight days in a Sextarius and a half of red Wine, observing to shake the Bottle only once a day the three first days, and not to stir it at all during the five others: after which, having pour'd the Infusion softly by Inclination into another Bottle, which must afterward be well stopt, you must keep it for use. The first Infusion stops the Fever, giving from three Hours to three a Glass each time for six days; the second is giv'n once a day for eight days, and the third for fifteen days every other day. You may find the Cautions and Rules to be observed in the use of these Preparations, in Mr. *Blegny*, at large, the Book being to be had in English.

*A Febrifuge, or Secret for curing Intermittent Fevers, extracted from the seventh Journal di Literati of Rome, set forth An. 1679. it being said to be the famous Secret of Riverius.*

**T**AKE three parts of sweet Mercury, and one part of the Emetick Powder, made of Glass of Antimony without Addition, triturated on a Marble, sprinkled with Spirit of Wine, and dry'd in the Sun, reiterating it till the Powder becomes white: after which it must be put in a Cucurbit with well-rectified Spirit of Wine, and it must be made to become dry by a Sand-heat. This Powder being mixt, as we said, with three parts of sweet Mercury, must be given to Children from six Grains to ten, and to robust Persons from twenty to thirty. He that communicated this Secret said it was the



same with the Secret of *Riverius*, whereof he speaks ænigmatically in the Appendix to the third Century of his Physical Observations. Note that *Rolfink* and *Charas* give us a Remedy like this, prepar'd of Mercury, the Glass of Antimony, and *Aurum Fulminans* : some add to them Scammony, which of it self, according to the Sentiment of many Chymists, is a Febrifuge; and the two fore-said Authors conclude theirs to be the Secret of *Riverius*, they conceiving themselves to have unriddled his *Ænigma*.

*An Extract of a Method for curing the French Pox, from a Book set forth this Year, in the Latine Tongue, call'd, A safe and efficacious method of curing the Venereal Disease, often without Mercury, and alway without a Mercurial Salivation; by David Abercromby, M. D. in 8°. London.*

**T**HIS Author asserting the genuine Nature of the Venereal Disease to be a certain cold and moist Vapour, either protruded or attracted into the Body from the Parts chiefly destinated for Generation; (which Assertion at first may seem as Paradoxical as New) and affirming Mercury to be a mineral Liquor, in its Nature moist and extream cold, (both which Assertions he endeavours to make out by many Suggestions) he concludes that Mercury is so far from being a Remedy against that Disease, that in truth it aggravates it to the utter Destruction of Mans Body; and says, that the Remedies for the Pox must be of a hot nature.



Therefore his easie, safe, and often prov'd Cure for the Venereal Disease, without any Mercury, is this. After having consider'd the Strength and Temperament of the Diseas'd, first he orders *Bleeding*, especially if there be a Plethora, or fullness of Habit of the Body, and forthwith enjoyns a drying Diet, holding a Mean betwixt a thin and full one, and more willingly allows roasted and broyl'd Meats than boyl'd, and permits the use of Wine to those that are much accustomed to it, but for the most part diluted; tho no Inconvenience is to be fear'd from pure Wine so it be moderately taken: a day after bleeding he uses this or the like *Cathartick* for cleansing off the gross Excrements. Take *Leaves of Senna an ounce, Annis-seeds a dram, Rhubarb a dram and a half. Let them infuse on warm Embers for a Night in a pound of White-wine: in the straining dissolve Syrup of Roses half an ounce, Confectio Hamech five drams.* He repeats this Purge, intermitting a day; sometimes twice, sometimes thrice; in the place of which you may as safely substitute a *Bolus made of the simple Confection of Hamech, and any convenient Syrup.* When he observes no Plethora in the Diseas'd he thus sets upon the Disease, the next way. If the Pox be not of ancient standing; or inveterate, the fore-mention'd Cathartick being pre-mitted once, and also repeated if need be, we must proceed after this manner. Take *Guajacum rasp'd, and Bark of the same, two ounces, Sarza half an ounce, oriental Senna three ounces, Hermodact's a dram, Alabaster powdered a dram and a half, Harts-horn, Anniseeds, Cinnamon, of each two drams.* Let them all infuse for three days, or at least twenty four Hours space, on hot Embers, in five pounds of *White-wine.* In the straining dissolve salt of *Guajacum two ounces,* and after a gentle Walm, give for a Morning Dose, three Hours before Dinner, five ounces; the Diseas'd may dine at Ten, and sup at Five, chiefly on roasted Meats; at ten at Night he must take



again the former Dose, and be cover'd well to sweat ; which if it does not happen plentifully, let him not be solicitous concerning the Success, for the whole Business will be excellently perform'd by Siege, and a copious and thick Urine to be seen in the bottom of the Pot.

Therefore let this Medicine, if the Disease be wholly new, be us'd three days ; and for greater security, three days being intermitted, you may repeat it again if you think good, using in the mean time no other Drink, for the most part, but the following Ptisan. Let the Ingredients boyl'd before, be boyl'd again in four pounds of White-wine, till half a pound be consum'd, adding toward the end of the boyling, Licorice and Corands of each an ounce ; let the Straining be us'd for common Drink.

Now if the Venereal Disease has been contracted seven or eight Months, you must use the same method, but for a Month, tho not continually, but alternatively, still three days, with three days Intermission ; and still during the Intermission the Diseas'd may follow his Concerns.

But if the Pox be old, and of many Years standing, and haply has took to the Bones, you must proceed thus. The Body being purg'd as before, either once or oftner, if you see fit, after the fore-mention'd antivenereal Decoction, you must give the following Opiate. Take leaves of the lesser Centory, St. Johns-wort, Spikenard, of each a handful. Seeds of Annis, Fennel, Stone-parsley, of each half a dram, Lawrel-berries a dram and a half, Roots of both Birthworts, Gentian, Angelica, of each half a dram; Cloves, Nutmegs, of each two scruples ; Harts-horn, Shavings of Ivory, Crabs Eyes powdered, the Wood Aloes, of each three drams, Raspings of black Guajacum, Bark of the same bruised, two ounces ; Roots of China, Sarsaparilla, of each four ounces ; Salt of Guajacum three drams ; Powder of Alabaster a dram. All being reduc'd to a very subtle Powder, and



and mixt together, let them be macerated for twenty four hours space in eight pounds of White-wine, or of Fountain Water, for hot Temperaments, then adding four times the weight of all the Powders, or more of Honey, let them boyl to the consistency of an Electuary. Let this Opiate be kept in a large earthen Vessel. It must be us'd thus; when the Diseased has taken the foremention'd Decoction for three daies one after the other, as above prescrib'd, let him intermit as many, and for three other dayes let him take on the first a dram of the Opiate, on the second two, on the third three, in the Morning fasting: which Dose may be altered according to the Judgment of the Physician, adding to each Dose a dram of old Venice Treacle, or Mithridate; mean while, in the Winter time especially, let him not go out of Doors, but either let him lye in Bed, or sit in a warm Chamber near the Fire: but it is safest, especially in the Winter for him to keep in Bed well cover'd, that the cold veneral Vapour may be sent forth either by Sweat, Siege, Transpiration, or Urine: Now these Remedies are to be repeated as long as the greater Symptoms of the Disease appear, the entire cure, so all things are duly observed, happens to all certainly, tho to some sooner, to others later, according to each Persons Disposition and Temperament: and the perfect cure is scarce protracted beyond two Months: this Method, he says, is safe and free from all Danger, and he has had frequent Tryals of its certain effect: but you must remember on leisure Dayes to give the Purge before mentioned, or some like it, or a Clyster, in case the Person be not free to Siege. It will be good also sometimes to raise a copious Sweat with this or the like Powder. Take Diaphoretick Antimony, Salt of Amber of each sixteen Grains, powder of Angelica half a Scruple; make a very subtle Powder to be taken after a Dose of the above written Decoction, or Opiate, in Carduus Water a little sweetned. The Opiate before prescrib'd, by how much the older it is, by so much is it more efficacious.



*Another safe, easie, and often prov'd Method of curing the Venereal Disease, without a Mercurial Uñction, and Salivation, tho not wholly without Mercury.*

Here the Author, reflecting on the ill consequences usually attending Mercurial Salivations, tells us at length that he does not wholly exclude the use of Mercury in the cure of the Pox, but only that Use of it whereby a Salivation is rais'd; and says, that Mercury being extream cold, when the Diseased is of a hot Temperament, and seems to be dryed and weakned with hot Remedies, by its icy Coldness will qualifie them; and in regard nothing can be more moveable than Mercury among heavy Bodies, by that moveableness of its subtile parts, it will cut the viscous Humours, and divide and resolve Tumours by its quick insinuation of it self into them: whence he says, a small quantity of it us'd conformably to the following Method will avail considerably to a speedy Resolution of various Symptoms of the Pox, without the hazzard of a dangerous Salivation. The Method is this.

*Take Mercury excellently cleans'd six ounces, infuse it for twenty four hours, or boyl it for half an hour, in six ponnnds of White-wine, the Wine being pour'd off by Inclination, put it up for use. then*

*Take Guaiacum rass'd, and Bark of the same two ounces, Roots of China, Sarja, Asparagus, Fennel, Grass, of each a dram, powder of Alabaster half an ounce, leaves of Cichory, Scabious, Maiden-hair, all green if they may be had, of each a handful, Seeds of Annis and Coriander of each three drams, Cinnamon an ounce, let all these boyl in the above written Infusion or Decoction to the Consumption of a third part: In the straining infuse again the Mercury for twelve hours, and dissolve in it Salt of Guaicum three ounces, give of this new Decoction, pour'd off by inclination, six ounces at a time,*



time, morning and evening; let the Diseased keep himself at home, and in Bed the day he uses the Decoction, if he will be soon cur'd; let him use this Decoction, and the Pills every other day, or intermitting two dayes, as his Strength will bear. Take *Mercurius Dulcis* two drams, *Scammony* prepar'd half a dram, *Troches of Alhandal* a scruple, *Aloes Succotrine* and *Rhubarb* two drams, *Pulvis diamargariti frigidi* half a scruple; and with the Syrup of *Lemons* make a mass of Pills; of each scruple, or half dram make three Pills: Let the Diseased take these in the Morning in such a Dose as a prudent Physician shall advise: Moreover, leaving off the Decoction after a fortnight, or sooner, let the Diseased continue the use of these Pills [ which gripe not at all ] till all the Symptoms of the Pox, or at least the most severe, are vanish'd. Let him continue, I say, the use of these Pills every other day, or with the intermission of two or three dayes, no Governance being observ'd while they are used alone. By this most easie Method, he says, he has often cur'd a Pox which has been inveterate and given over by others; and after this manner Mercury may be inoffensive and profitable for Children troubled with this Disease.

Tho there be no conquerable Symptom of the Pox, but may be overcome by the due management of the before written Remedies, yet because some Persons, impatient of delay, require present ease; and since some easily prepar'd Topicks may accelerate a cure of some Symptoms, the Author gives us some Prescrips of them. First against wandring Pains throughout the whole Body, and Night Pains in the Bones, he recommends Oyl of Camomil, of Orrice, of Dill, of Mallows, of Marshmallows, and unsalted Butter, or Oyl of Wax, of Butter, of the Seeds of Dwarf Elder, of Turpentine, in which there is a greater Vertue; Wool dipt in these warm'd is often apply'd to the Place paining with great Success: he has also had the Experience of the wonderful Effect of the following



following Oyles for appeasing all Pains, and especially Venereal. Take Oyl of Scorpions an ounce, Oyl of Petroleum an ounce and a half, Oyl of Bayes a dram, Oyl of Turpentine half an ounce, mix them and use it.

You may prepare another Oyl, which will keep a long time, of mighty Efficacy against all venereal Pains, after this manner. Take of Rose-buds two Pugils, infuse them for four Hours in four pounds of Oyl of unripe Olives, extracted without fire, then take forth the Roses with a perforated spoon, and press forth the Juice to be pour'd to the Oyl, mean while keeping the Sediment for use: repeat the same every day as long as the season will permit you to gather Rose-buds; apply this Oyl as hot as you can suffer it, to any part paining; and that the thing may succeed the better, on it warm apply Roses included in a linnen Bag, and repeat it as often as the Pain any where renews.

He has oftentimes observ'd also, that Pains arising from Schirrous Nodes have been appeas'd, and that the Nodes themselves have been soften'd and digested by this Remedy prescrib'd by *Palmarius*. Take roots of Marsh-mallows and of Lillies, the seeds of Hemp, and Fænugreek, of each an ounce and a half, Mallows, Violet-leaves, Wall-wort, Bears-breech, Camomil, Melilot, Hysop, Dill, Mugwort, of each a handful. Let all these boyl, included in two Bags, in common Water for some time, adding toward the end a third part of White-wine. The use is, that the schirrous Tumour be fomented with it Morning and Evening, and that then being dry'd it be anointed with some one of the above-mention'd Oyls, and it will most certainly be mollified and mightily digested with this Remedy.

If a Bone be cariated, or eaten with Mercury, the bulk of the Bone cannot be restored; but to hinder the Evil from going farther, and from corroding the whole Substance of the Bone, the Bones must be exfoliated with this wonderful and proved Water. Take the roots of both



*Birthworts, of Gentian, of Florentine Orrice, of each an ounce; Calamus Aromaticus, Cinnamon, of each half an ounce, Cloves three drams: let all these, being slic'd small, infuse in four pounds of Aqua Vinaria for some days in the Sun, or for some Hours near the Fire. Keep the Straining for use; dip a linnen Cloth in this Water, and wash the cariated Bones with it twice or thrice a day.*

*Ulcers of the mouth and throat* often infest those that have the Pox, which you may thus easily cure. Take *Plantan Water* what suffices, *syrup of dry roses, syrup of Mulberries* of each what suffices, make a *Gargarism*, or make a wash of *French Barley* boyl'd in *Plantan Water*, adding *Raisins, Licorice, Conserve of White-roses, Leaf gold, &c.* If there be no Inflammation, Take *spirit of Vitriol*, or of *Sulphur* what suffices. In this dip a rag tied to the end of a stick, for a *venereous Ulcer* is often cur'd very quickly by being touch'd by it.

The Author next gives us the Signs of the Pox being contracted; he says therefore, that whosoever has had to do with a common Woman, if the cold Vapour of the Pox has really invaded the inward Parts of the Body, he may forthwith know it by a sudden Lassitude of all his Members, which holds also many Days after the Act: moreover, a wandring and stubborn Pain which is perceiv'd in the middle of the Joynts, and ev'n in the Bones, an Oppression of the Head, a sudden Sadness without a foregoing Cause, and a certain unusual Sleepiness, tho often with an interrupted and restless Sleep, shew the Person to be infected. And tho no virulent running of the Reins accompany these things, nor follows them, the Person ought to be so far from thinking himself secure, that thence a most certain Danger of a more severe Distemper hangs over his Head, which, unless timely prevented by apt Remedies, will at length shew it self by a terrible breaking forth over the Body.

Now because some, after being concern'd with an un-



clean Woman, think themselves secure, tho they have the foremention'd Symptoms, which, haply being deceiv'd, they ascribe to other Causes, suppose, to a simple Fluxion of some Humour into the Parts affected with Pain, or to some other Cause ; The Author shews how they may distinguish the Pain which proceeds from the Fluxion of some Humour, from that which happens from a Venereal Cause. For first, this tortures the middle of the Limbs, that the Joynts. Secondly, for the most part this perplexes the Head and Breast together, the other generally one of them alone. Thirdly, this rages most by night, being laid asleep as it were by day, the other presses most vehemently in the day, and more remisly by night, or at least torments night and day.

Moreover, if, as it happens for the most part, a *Gonorrhæa* follows these and the above mention'd virulent Symptoms, we must not therefore mind only the *Gonorrhæa*, and neglect the *Pox*, which is certainly contracted ; but while apt Remedies are prescrib'd against the former, we must extirpate the Root of the Evil by the method above delivered.

If a *Gonorrhæa* follows an unclean Cohabitation, without any of the foresaid Symptoms, the Venom then is not entred deep into the Body ; but if this be handled negligently or unskilfully, or stop'd presently at the beginning, the whole Eucrasie of the Body is overthrown.

To distinguish the *Pox* from the *Scurvy*, he gives us these Rules : Those that have the *Scurvy* have their Gums consum'd, being full of Blood ; their Teeth turn black, and are loose ; sometimes their Knees tremble through Weakness ; they have often a very stinking Breath, and they have little Spots, or rather one foul black Spot horrible to look on, spread all over their Legs ; of which nothing happens to such as are affected with the *Pox*, unless there be somewhat of the *Scurvy* with it.

Next he proceeds to the Cure of the virulent *Gonorrhæa*,  
and



and the Venereal Bubo; where he tells us, that if the *Gonorrhæa* breaks not forth till after some months after cohabiting with a Woman, then the Taint is deeply rooted in the Body, and we must then endeavour by either of the Methods before prescrib'd, to remove the Cause; which being done, the Effect will cease by degrees of its own accord: but if, as it usually happens, the *Gonorrhæa* shews it self a few days after Cohabitation, which you will find by yellowish spots in your Shift, then you must proceed against it thus.

Take *Cassia* fresh drawn an ounce, *Rhubarb* powdered, and *Cream of Tartar*, of each a dram; make a *Bolus* to be given in the morning, taking *Broth* two hours after it: the next day, if it be fit, let a Vein be open'd, to wit, if there appear Signs of a *Plethora*, or of an Inflammation about the Genital Parts, especially if there be an Inflammation (for this must first of all be appeas'd from whatsoever Cause it arises) give this Emulsion.

Take of the four cold seeds six drams, white *Poppy* seeds two drams, *Barley-water* half a pound, *Waters of Lettice* and *Water-lillies* of each two ounces, *Rose-water* an ounce: make an Emulsion for two Doses; adding two ounces of *Syrup of Violets*. For the five next days, one after the other, let the Diseas'd use this *Prisan* two hours before Dinner.

Take *Tamarinds* two ounces, let them boyl in four pounds of *White-wine* to three pounds. In the straining let there be a cold Infusion for a Night, of the leaves of *Senna* an ounce, *Licorice*, red *Roses*, *Coriander Seeds*, of each two drams, use the straining: then for three days let him take Morning and Evening this *Bolus*.

Take *Venice Turpentine* unwash'd three drams, *Rhubarb* powdered a dram, *Sugar* what suffices; mix them, make a *Bolus*. If he be not yet cur'd, let him take for twelve days these Pills. Take *Bole Armoniack*, *Gum Sagapenum*, *Arabick Coral*, *Mummy*, of each a dram, make a Powder, and with *Syrup of Quinces* make Pills to be taken in the Evening; the Dose is half a dram. He has also found the following Remedy most certain and efficacious, when the *Gonorrhæa*, the



Take *Balaustia* powdered, *Bole Armoniack*, of each an ounce, let them infuse a night in three pounds of *White-wine*, let the Straining be kept for six morning Doses to be taken fasting, and to be continued longer if need be.

Concerning the *Venereal Bubo*, he says, Unless it vanishes of its own Accord, as it often does if it be small, it is never to be repell'd, but to be drawn forth as strongly as may be, and is to be open'd before it's grown fully ripe; because the longer it is open the more it secures the Disease'd from the Pox, which it sometimes follows, sometimes fore-runs. If it appears a long time after the Pox is contracted, after it is ripen'd and open'd, an entire Cure of the Pox is to be ordered. If it shews it self a few days after Cohabitation, let it be drawn, if it may be, and open'd: mean while let the Disease'd secure himself against the imminent Pox by one of the foremention'd antivenereal Decoctions, or the Opiate.

As to some Symptoms and Appendixes of the *Gonorrhœa*, he says, if the Head of the Yard, or *Præputium*, are inflam'd and swell'n, Take of *Generous Wine* four ounces, *Sugar of Saturn* a scruple, *Camphire* twelve grains, make a Wash. Instead of the Wine, you may substitute either *Plantan water*, or the Spirit of *Aq. Vitæ*, of *Matth.* or the following prov'd Remedy. Take *Cow-hot-Milk* what suffices, *Elder flowers* and *red Rose Flowers*, of each half a handful, boyl the Flowers in the Milk: to the straining add *sugar of Saturn* six grains; if an Ulceration be felt in the Passage of the Yard, which you will know by a smart Pain in pissing, for fear of a greater Exulceration he scarce admits other Injections than of *Cow-hot Milk*, with the Addition, if you please, of some Grains of *sugar of Saturn*. The following gently cleanses, dries, and astringes. Take *Barley Water* a pound and a half, *Plantan Water* three ounces, *Sugar of Saturn* twelve grains, *Honey of Roses* strain'd two ounces, inject it twice a day.

Moreover, the three following Ointments cure speedily, certainly, and safely, all Exulceration of the Prepuce, or Glans, or of the Matrix, *Unguentum Refrigerans Galeni*, *Unguentum*



*Tutia, Unguentum Apostolorum*: but a certain exulceration very difficult to be cur'd happens sometimes from a *Gonorrhæa* long neglected, or ill cur'd by Empiricks, to wit, in the very neck of the Bladder, or in the tender passage of the Yard: for which nothing is better than this approv'd Ointment of *Palmarius*. Take of the white Ointment of *Roses* of *Galen* fresh made, and of the Ointment of *Ceruse* prepar'd with *Camphire*, and *Pomatum* made of the Fat of a *Kid* without *Aromaticks*, and wash'd in *Rose-water*, of each an ounce, mix them, make a soft Ointment. Let a little Linnen Rag be bound about with a silver Wyer, and anoint it with the foresaid Ointment, to be put into the Yard: and the Rag being in, let the Wyer be withdrawn: and let the Rag it self be withdrawn as often as there is occasion of making Water, and let another fitted to the Wyer be conveyed in: you will know the *Hyperfarcosis* to be cur'd, when the Urine is voided without Pain, and the Catheter passes free to the Bladder without let.

He tells us, that a simple *Gonorrhæa* is a greater Evil, and more difficult to cure than a virulent, the former arising from a debility of the retentive Faculty, whence it is alway cur'd with Astringents, never with Purgers: the chief signs whereby it is distinguish'd from the other are these: the virulent is commonly attended with a Strangury, a heat of Urine, an erection of the Yard, which do not happen in the other, and there is a glecting forth of a concreted, thick, yellowish and greenish Matter, which in the simple is rather like Water. Moreover, the simple happens through a fall, the lifting of too great a weight, riding, &c. Whereas the other is wont to arise from an immoderate, or impure Cohabitation.

For a Conclusion, he tells us, that so manifold Experiments have confirm'd the foregoing Remedies, that tho a Person haply might not allow of all things in his Hypothesis, this must rather be corrected, than any of his Medicines be chang'd.



*All the Christnings, Weddings, and Burials within the City and Suburbs of Paris,  
during the Year 1683.*

	Christnings.	Weddings.	Burials.
January--	1843--	365--	1340--
February--	1618--	591--	1372--
March--	1867--	270--	1443--
April--	1662--	136--	1398--
May--	1703--	420--	1445--
June--	1456--	407--	1423--
July--	1443--	299--	1466--
August--	1615--	297--	1480--
September--	1559--	304--	1565--
October--	1743--	296--	1533--
November--	1700--	425--	1472--
December--	1508--	61--	1812--
In All	19717	3865	17764

Increased in Burials this Year 257.

*The General Bill of all the Christnings and Burials in London, from the 19th of  
December 1682, to the 18th of December 1683.*

Christned	{	Males—7577	}	Buried	{	Males—10702	}
		Females—7158				Females—9885	
		In All—14735				In All—20587	

Decreased in Burials this Year 104.

Note, that the great Diseases were the Consumption and Pryfick, Covulsions, the Gripping in the Guts, the Ague and Fever, the Flox and small Pox, the Teeth, and Aged and Bed-ridden, so that 15389 of the whole number dyed of those seven Diseases. The general Observations on the Diseases of the Year were omitted, contrary to Custom, in the *Paris* general Bill of the last year, which has been the Occasion that they are not here inserted. In the next Book that comes forth, we hope to give them you with the Bill, together with what other Bills may be procur'd.

END.

ERRATA.

IN the last Sheet of Numb. 1. p. 53. l. 23. r. Peritonæum. p. 54. l. 18. r. experiments. In Numb. 2. p. 64. l. 10. r. Tumour. p. 71. l. 8. r. Ganglium. p. 89. l. 32. r. Rhodium. p. 96. l. 22. r. Rhone.

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19 Cynewin

Scumlers

Peter

16

Watson

John

Welding

Thos

Waghersbury

James

Whidehead

Thos

1

Barnett

Jos

Tether Lane

The End of the First Division of the Parish of



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Page